PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS

IN

IRELAND:

WITH

APPENDICES.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1909.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY CAHILL & CO., 40 LOWER ORMOND QUAY, AND 35, 36 & 37 GT. STRAND STREET.

And to be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller, from
E. PONSONBY, 116 Grafton-street, Dublin; or
WYMAN & SONS, Ltd., Fetter-lane, E.C., and
32 Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.,: or
OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale-court, Edinburgh.

1909.

[Cd. 4941.] *Price* 1*s.* 2½*d.*

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

We beg to submit the Seventy-seventh Annual Report of the Board.

Our report follows the order adopted for some years past, dealing with the business of the year under the following heads:—

(1.) Public Works and Buildings, including National and Ancient Monuments.
(2.) Railways and Tramways.
(3.) Loans.
(4.) Miscellaneous duties of the Board.

The body of the Report contains statements and observations on matters under each of the four divisions which appear to deserve special notice. Details as to the various services are given in the Appendices.

(1.)—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, INCLUDING NATIONAL AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

Details of the provision made by Parliament for the year 1908-1909 for Public Works and Buildings, including National and Ancient Monuments, will be found at pp. 62-70 of the Estimates for that year. The Public Buildings (Ireland) Vote is included in Class I., and comprises the following:—

Naval and Military; State and Official Residences; Civil Departments; Legal Departments; Dublin Metropolitan Police, Royal Irish Constabulary: Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum; Public Education; Royal University and Queen's Colleges; Revenue Departments.

The Vote also embraces—

Royal Parks and Gardens:—

Phœnix Park; St. Stephen's Green; the Curragh of Kildare.

Royal Harbours:—

Kingstown; Howth; Donaghadee; Dunmore; Ardglass.

Inland Navigation:—

Maigue.

Ancient Monuments under the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts, 1882 and 1892 (45 & 46 Vic., c. 73 and 55 & 56 Vic., c. 46).

In addition to works, &c., for which provision is made by Vote of Parliament, Part I. of this Report also deals with certain new works connected with Fishery Piers and Harbours, the cost of which is met out of moneys provided from the Irish Church Fund, under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vic., c. 26).

PHŒNIX PARK.

For some time past the Board had under consideration the necessity of making drastic changes as regards the plantations of Austrian pines in the neighbourhood of the statue of Lord Gough.

The statue was placed in the centre of the main road through the Park at the top of the ascent from the Dublin Gate and at a point where two side roads from the North Circular Road Gate and Island Bridge Gate, respectively, joined the main road.

The entrance to the Island Bridge Road had a plantation of Austrian pines at each side; the road to the North Circular Road Gate had a similar plantation

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on one side, and the Park Gardens on the other. The trees in these plantations had not thriven, and for this reason and from the small size of the individual plantations, the effect was meagre and unsatisfactory.

The curves at which the junctions of these roads with the main road were made were easy and convenient for traffic from and to the direction of the Dublin Gate, but formed sharp and dangerous angles for traffic going from or to the direction of the Phœnix monument, and over and above the inconvenience so caused to general traffic there had been some serious accidents to cyclists.

It was found that any expedient in the way of rounding off the angles would only result in a highly irregular and unsightly open space, while the traffic difficulties would not be altogether removed, and the plantations would remain unsatisfactory.

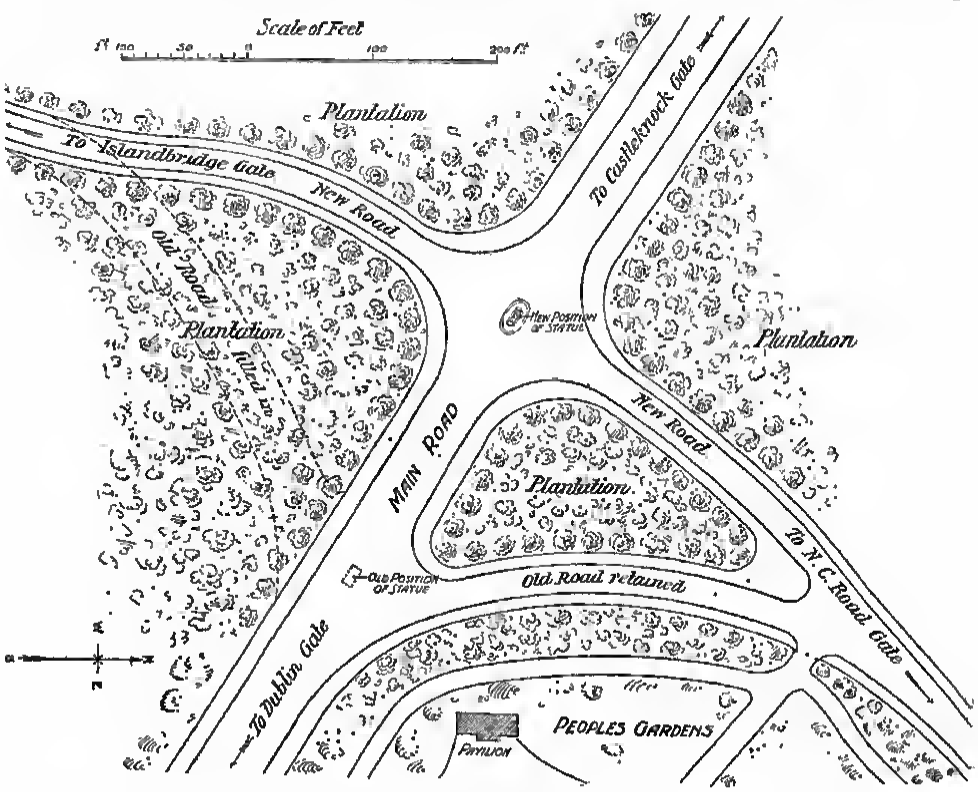
Great difficulty also was experienced in lighting up the statue of Lord Gough, and complaints had been made that on dark and misty nights it was dangerous, especially for motor traffic.

For all these reasons the Board decided to move the statue a short distance further up the road where an open space could be formed, giving ample room for traffic on each side of the statue. The Island Bridge Road was slightly diverted and made to debouch on this space, and the sites of the old road and of the two Austrian pine plantations have been thrown into one enclosure, in which some holm oaks left standing will be supplemented by birch, lilac, laburnum, scarlet thorns, and other trees and shrubs of a flowering and ornamental character, planted in bold groups of each variety; these will in time form a plantation worthy of the site.

On the opposite side, by the formation of a new road, also debouching at the statue, a convenient route has been provided for traffic between the Phœnix Monument and the North Circular Road Gate, which, on occasions of reviews, polo matches, race meetings, etc., is very heavy.

From the triangular space thus formed between the old and the new roads, the old pines have been removed leaving the best of the young forest trees standing; the space under these will be thickly planted with small ornamental trees and shrubs suitable for the situation. Similar shrubberies will be formed on the N.W. and S.W. corners respectively of the two new roads.

All the new plantations will be bordered with a broad irregular grass margin.



PLAN SHEWING ALTERATIONS.

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Your Lordships were pleased to allow us to carry out this work in the winter of 1908 out of savings available.

The work was practically all unskilled and very suitable for men of the "unemployed" class. The relief Committee of the Corporation of Dublin sent a large number of men for several weeks, who were paid out of relief funds, we supplying supervision and plant and tools.

The preparation of the ground marked out for shrubberies and plantations has been carried out, and the planting will be taken up at the right season.

Advantage has been taken of the change of position of the statue to give it a pedestal of County Dublin granite, thus increasing its former height by about three feet and making it much more conspicuous and easy to see at all times. This change has the approval of the survivor of the two artists who were responsible for the design of the statue. Strong lights have been placed in suitable positions, and the illumination is now qnite adequate.

Screen Plantations.—Two small plantations of laurel have been formed near the boundary wall on the back road.

Football Grounds, &c.—The number of applications received during the season for the use of grounds for Association football, Gaelic football, and Gaelic hurling, were respectively as follows:—

Association Football, ...	2,507
Gaelic Football, ...	103
Gaelic Hurling, ...	39

Motor Driving in the Park.—The negligent and furious driving to which reference was made in our last Report has recently shewn signs of abatement, and the co-operation of the Press, especially of the motoring papers, and of the Irish Automobile Club has had a salutary influence, but the necessity for exercising vigilance still continues.

Old Map of the Park.—The Office of Woods and Forests recently transmitted to us a copy, made in 1828, of a Map of the Park made in 1772; and as it seems to us to be of general interest, we publish a reduced reproduction of it (in the frontispiece).

The map shews how the lodges in the Park were then occupied by the Ranger, the Bailiff, and the Keepers. The Ranger of the Park in 1772, who occupied what is now the Viceregal Lodge, was the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, M.P. for County Leitrim, Deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. He died in 1777, and was succeeded as Ranger by his son Robert Clements, who was created successively Baron Leitrim, Viscount Leitrim, and Earl of Leitrim. General Cunningham, then M.P. for Monaghan, was Deputy Keeper of the Park for Lord George Sackville, son of the Duke of Dorset; the Duke was Lord Lieutenant 1731-1737. General Cunningham was afterwards granted a pension of £300 a year in consideration of the sums expended by him when Deputy Keeper in draining, planting, and enclosing the grounds, and building additions to the house and offices of Ashtown Lodge. In 1796 he was created Baron Rossmore. The Mr. Gardiner uamed in the map, Luke Gardiner, succeeded his father, the Right Hon. Charles Gardiner, in 1769 as one of the Keepers of the Park and of Castleknock Lodge and walk. He was created Baron Mountjoy in 1789 and Viscount Mountjoy in 1795, and was killed in defending New Ross against the rebele in 1798. Sir John Blacquiere was Chief Secretary in 1772, was appointed Bailiff of the Park in 1775, and granted the Walk and Lodge called the Bailiff's Lodge.

The Deputy Ranger's Lodge is now included in the buildings of The Zoological Gardens. The historic "Fifteen Acres" behind the Chief Secretary's Lodge is separately shown as a part of the much larger area now known by that name; it was then the favourite resort for duelling. The Hibernian Military School was in existence. The large space east of the principal road through the Park and close to the position now occupied by the Gough Statue, was known as Lord Wharton's Fortification. It comprised 19 acres of ground afterwards levelled and now used by the Cricket Clubs.

The Magazine was then in existence, but the "Camp Ground" and Batteries beside it have been converted into Football and Hurling grounds. The total area within the Park wall was then 1,759a. 0r. 22p. statute.

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St. Stephen's Green.

James Clarence Mangan Memorial:—During the past year the Board were asked to sanction the erection in St. Stephen's Green, of a Memorial to James Clarence Mangan, an Irish poet of the early part of the nineteenth century (1803-1849). The movement undertaken at the date of the centenary of the poet's birth, by the National Literary Society, has resulted in the provision of a Memorial bust (the work of a Dublin sculptor, Mr. Oliver Sheppard) supported on a stone pedestal. A suitable site near the centre of the Green was selected after conference with the Committee of the Society, and the monument was unveiled on the 22nd May, 1909.

Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883.

46 & 47 Vic., c. 26.

The Works at Portavogie, Co. Down, particulars of which were given in our last Report, have made satisfactory progress.

The expenditure under the Act during the year has been as follows:—

Works at Portavogie, ...	£2,991 1 11
,, ,, Passage East, ...	12 0 0
Total, ...	£3,003 1 11

Position of the Sea Fisheries Fund.

£250,000 was provided by the Sea Fisheries Act from the Irish Church Fund for building and improving Fishery Piers and Harbours. The balance of this grant—£3,000—which had remained in the hands of the Irish Land Commission, was drawn in September, 1906, to meet the requirements of the service.

The following contributions in aid of works were received in the year:—

From the Ireland Development Grant . .	£2,500	Towards the Portavogie Works.
From County Down	300	
	2,800	

The following Account shows the position of the Fund on the 31st March, 1909:—

—	Assets. 31st March, '09.			—	Liabilities. 31st March, '09.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cash at Bank of Ireland . .	3,178	5	8	Works at Portavogie, Co. Down .	3,297	0	5
Contributions to be received:— Portavogie . . (Ireland Development Grant) .	2,716	0	0	Balance of Fund unappropriated .	2,597	5	3
	5,894	5	8		5,894	5	8

Marine Works Act, 1902.

2nd Ed. VII., c. 24.

Of the sum of £100,000 allocated for works under the Marine Works Act, an expenditure of £48,309 was authorised up to the close of the financial year. The unexpended balance on 31st March, 1909, was £51,691, but this balance includes, not only the sum necessary to complete the works now in progress, but also a large sum which was provisionally set aside for expenditure upon the Inishlyre scheme in the Co. Mayo.

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The following table gives an outline of the progress made with the various Marine works in operation or completed under the Act, with a statement of the expenditure thereon up to the 31st March last:—

Works Proposed.	Progress Made.	Estimated Total Cost.	Expended to 31st March, 1909.
		£ s. d	£ s. d.
CAPE CLEAR, COUNTY CORK: An inner harbour cross wall, with entrance (and booms) at one end; repairs and improvements to the harbour walls, and deepening of the inner harbour.	Works completed, . .	—	6,493 7 9
ROUNDSTONE, COUNTY GALWAY: The extension of the existing north pier to cover a dangerous rock.	Do., . . .	—	1,949 4 0
KILRONAN, COUNTY GALWAY:— The extension and partial reconstruction of an existing old jetty.	Do., . . .	—	3,319 15 8
CLEGGAN, COUNTY GALWAY: Construction of a breakwater and cattle slip, and the removal of a portion of the existing groyne.	Do., . . .	—	3,733 18 6
KINVARRA, COUNTY GALWAY: The restoration of the pier and wharf walls, and the erection of a new storm wall and other minor improvements.	Do., . .	—	1,368 5 4
GORTNASATE, COUNTY DONEGAL: The construction of a deep water quay for steamers, and of an approach road, and the removal of shoals.	Do., . . .	—	5,712 1 3
CLADNAGEERAGH, COUNTY DONEGAL: A timber jetty extension of the existing pier.	Do., . . .	—	1,250 0 1
PORTNOO, COUNTY DONEGAL: Rebuilding of an old pier, .	Do., . . .	—	3,091 0 4
DOWNIES BAY, COUNTY DONEGAL: An extension of the existing pier and the removal of rock from the end thereof.	Do., . . .	—	4,369 9 8
FALCORRIB, COUNTY DONEGAL: The construction of a boat slip, .	Do., . . .	—	1,007 13 0
LISCANNOR, COUNTY CLARE: The deepening of the harbour; the construction of two special berths for steamers; an extension of groyne at the entrance; and the formation of a service area for traffic.	The work is finished, except for some rock excavation in the bed of the harbour, which the contractors have failed to deal with. The Board have terminated the contract, with a view to arranging for the execution of the unfinished work.	8,500 0 0	7,083 9 7
CLEGGAN, COUNTY GALWAY: Extension of the pier, . .	The work has been commenced, and is proceeding satisfactorily.	7,900 0 0	745 14 4
RENARD POINT, COUNTY KERRY: The widening and extension of an existing boat slip and the construction of a protection wall.	Considerable progress has been made with the works, which will, it is anticipated, be completed in the summer or autumn of 1910.	2,500 0 0	1,289 3 10
DOWNIES BAY, CO. DONEGAL: Further extension of the pier, .	In addition to repairing the damage done to the pier head in January, 1908, a further extension of the pier was sanctioned in September, and the work is now in hands.	4,850 0 0	2,739 10 7

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New Royal College of Science.

In our Report for 1907-08 we stated that a contract for the erection of the superstructure of this building had been entered into in January, 1908, and that satisfactory preparations of materials and plant had been made by the Contractors.

During the financial year under report the execution of the work proceeded with considerable speed. The progress made was so good that the walls of the greater part of the building had reached the roof level by the end of the year. The floors of the building also were completed by 31st March.

In our last Report we stated that working drawings were under preparation for the new Mechanical Engineering School of the College, which will occupy a site contiguous to the main building. During the past year, arrangements for the erection of the Engineering School were completed, and the excavations for the foundations, and other preliminary works, were carried out by the Contractors (Messrs. McLaughlin & Harvey, of Belfast).

A contract has been entered into for the heating and ventilation of the new buildings, and considerable progress has been made with the work.

Schemes for the electrical and other equipment, and for the electric lighting of the buildings are also in course of preparation.

State Residences.

Vice-Regal Lodge.—The erection of the new glass houses in the gardens has been completed, and a new heating system for the houses and the existing vineries has been installed.

Dublin Castle.—It has been felt for some time past that the State Apartments in the Castle, and particularly the servants' quarters, fell in some respects short of modern requirements as to heating and ventilation. There was, however, much difficulty in making the necessary structural changes in so old a building without interfering with its periodic occupation. A scheme of alterations was, however, worked out, and with your Lordship's approval carried into execution during the past year.

The works comprise a central corridor on the ground floor and improved access to the bedrooms on the upper floor; improved ventilation and natural lighting; additional cooking apparatus; some new bathrooms; the heating of the State Apartments by hot water radiators; hot water services throughout; some sanitary renewals; and the extension of the electric lighting to the whole premises. These alterations have added to the comfort and convenience of the occupants of the State Apartments, and substantially increased the stability of the buildings, without injuring or interfering in any way with the structural or decorative features of the Apartments.

Royal University and Queen's Colleges.

The Irish Universities Act, 1908, which establishes two new Universities in Ireland, incidentally provides that the Buildings of the Royal University and of the Queen's Colleges in Belfast, Cork and Galway, shall as from the appointed day, be transferred from our charge to that of the newly constituted authorities. The necessary arrangements, however, were not completed, and the date of transfer, accordingly, had not been fixed, before the end of the financial year 1908-9.

General Post Offices, Dublin and Belfast.

Plans for large extensions to each of these buildings have been prepared, and tenders received. For details see Appendix A, page 50.

Land Commission Office.

The staff of the Land Commission has considerably increased with the progress of Land Purchase, and this enlarged staff has been accommodated, at some inconvenience, in houses in Merrion Street and the neighbourhood, taken on temporary lettings. A substantial improvement has now been effected by the erection of a large building in ferro-concrete behind No 23 Merrion Street, in direct communication with the principal office of the Estates Commissioners. These premises, which are now occupied, consist of four floors over the basement, each floor providing an area of about 4,400 square feet, available for offices, besides strong-rooms, etc.

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Dublin Metropolitan Police Station, Clontarf.

The new Barracks which are approaching completion, have been erected for the accommodation of 34 Constables and six Sergeants, and will take the place of the Barracks rented at Ballybough and Clontarf. The buildings are situated on the Clontarf road at the corner of Strandville Avenue, and cover an area of over 9,500 square feet, including kitchen, yards, etc. The parade ground is about 1½ roods in extent, and there is, in addition, ample space for garden cultivation.

The main building is two storeys in height and contains on the ground floor a mess room and recreation room, each 800 feet in area—kitchen, canteen, and sergeants' mess. The upper storey is devoted to the dormitories. At the rear are situated the Police Station and reserve room. The cells, bath, and ablution rooms, drying rooms, sanitary accommodation, and other appurtenances of a barrack are also situated in the rear of the main building, and are one storey in height, covered with a flat concrete roof. A spacious ball court has been provided.

National School Grants.

The following table shows the amounts voted for and expended on grants in each of the last twenty years:—

Year.	Provision.	Expenditure.	Year.	Provision.	Expenditure.
	£	£		£	£
			Brought forward,	341,500	312,826
1889-90 .	40,000	31,189	1899-1900 .	40,000	32,109
1890-1 .	40,000	27,331	1900-1 .	40,000	38,554
1891-2 .	30,000	30,014	1901-2 .	35,000	26,906
1892-3 .	30,000	24,283	1902-3 .	35,000	33,280
1893-4 .	30,000	28,198	1903-4 .	35,000	13,142
1894-5 .	28,000	28,179	1904-5 .	12,500	18,785
1895-6 .	30,000	40,000	1905-6 .	20,000	28,007
1896-7 .	40,000	40,000	1906-7 .	20,000	13,457
1897-8 .	40,000	36,500	1907-8 .	40,000	4,544
1898-9 .	33,500	27,132	1908-9 .	40,000	26,829
Carried forward,	341,500	312,826	Totals .	£659,000	£548,439

As was anticipated in our last Annual Report, the expenditure under this head in 1908-9 shews a substantial advance over that of 1907-8; but it does not fully indicate the extent to which Managers are taking advantage of the new standard plans and scale of grants. The preliminary work of acquiring the site, settling the size and character of building required, and finding a suitable contractor, occupies a considerable time; and it is not until the building has been begun and has made substantial progress that an instalment of the grant is issued. A great deal of this preliminary work has now been done, and while the expenditure in 1908-9 only reached £26,829, it has been thought necessary to make a provision of £65,000 for 1909-10.

The number of grants made during the year for new schools was 155, and the amount authorized £86,347 7s. 8d.; last year the number was 12 and the amount £7,723 7s. 2d. The grants for improvements to existing schools numbered 264, and the amount authorized was £18,604 18s. 4d, as against 192 last year amounting to £9,160 10s. 11d.; the total number of grants was thus 419, and the total amount sanctioned £104,952 6s. 0d., the corresponding figures for last year being 204 and £16,883 18s. 1d.

Standard of Building Work.—We have in some cases experienced considerable difficulty in securing, in the erection of schools, the standard of work on which the revised scale of grants is based. The grants on the old scale had admittedly become inadequate even for the lower standard then accepted; those on the new scale are ample for the higher standard now contemplated, and only work of that standard can be accepted under them, otherwise they would be excessive. In some cases work has had to be totally rejected and pulled down because it was either radically unsound or likely to involve undue cost of maintenance. Where the quality of the work, without being so low as to necessitate its rejection and replacement, is yet inferior to what is required, we shall meet the case by proportionate deductions from the grants.

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Necessitous School Districts.—As part of the settlement which resulted in the new scale of grants, Your Lordships agreed that within the scheduled Congested Districts grants exceeding the normal two-thirds of the estimated cost might be made in cases where, in the opinion of the Commissioners of National Education, the poverty of the district was such that a local contribution of one-third of the estimated cost could not be raised; and it was further agreed that similar grants might be made in necessitous districts outside those scheduled as congested, provided that this Board, the Local Government Board, and the Commissioners of National Education, were able in conference to fix a criterion of necessity. A conference took place accordingly, but its members were unable to find any criterion which they could recommend, and they advised instead that the decision should be left in each case to the Commissioners of National Education subject to a money limit on the total amount to be spent on these excess grants in each year. This proposal Your Lordships approved. The position of the Manager is changed, and his responsibility necessarily diminished when he has not to raise a substantial part of the cost of the work, and Your Lordships have accordingly decided that this Board are to undertake the work themselves when the grant exceeds the normal two-thirds of the estimate.

Ancient and National Monuments.

In last year's report three important structures were illustrated and described in some detail, viz.: Grey Abbey, County Down, the Ruins on the Rock of Cashel, and the Grianan of Aileach, repairs at each of which had been carried out during the year covered by the report. This practice of giving a full description of selected monuments has we believe met with general approval; it conveys to the public an idea of the nature of the structures operated on, and, in addition, the descriptions and illustrations have been very acceptable to Archæologists as well as to ordinary visitors to the buildings. It was, however, a drawback that the buildings described had no historical or local unity of interest, and in fact no connection with one another, except the accidental one, that they all received some repairs within the financial year. This year it was decided to pursue a different plan and to give some account of the buildings in the Board's charge within a selected area. The area chosen was the County Cork, and in this report we describe six out of the eight Ancient and National Monuments in that County which are, or have been, in the Board's charge.

The County of Cork, which is the largest in Ireland, has remains of a great number of antiquities both of the Christian and Pre-christian periods.

There were originally seven round towers of which Cloyne and Kinneigh are still standing. Of religious foundations there were nine Augustinian Houses; two of the Benedictine Order; two Carmelites; six, or probably seven, Cistercian Abbeys; three Dominican Houses; and eight Franciscan. There were six preceptories, and seven early churches known as "Abbeys." Of the minor churches of a parochial character there was probably one in each of the 349 parishes or divisions of parishes in the county. The remains of 14 ancient crosses are known. About 50 Ogham inscribed stones have been recorded and 74 Cromlechs. The list of castles numbers 314. The earthworks and Forts have not been fully enumerated, but there appear to be upwards of 6,000.

The monuments in the Board's charge are as follows:—

(*a.*) The ruins of Church of St. Finbar on an island in the Parish of Inchigeelagh or Eveleary.

(*b.*) Ruins of St. Kieran's Church and stone with inscribed cross, etc., in the Parish of Clear Island.

(*c.*) Sherkin Island "Abbey" in the Parish of Rath on Sherkin Island near Baltimore.

(*d.*) Ruins of Churches, Cashel, St. Molaga's Bed, etc., in the Parish of Templemolaga.

(*e.*) The Ruins of "Church and Abbey" in the Town and Parish of Timoleague.

(*f.*) Ruins of Church, and stone with carving of crucifixion, in the Parish of Titeskin, Barony of Imokelly.

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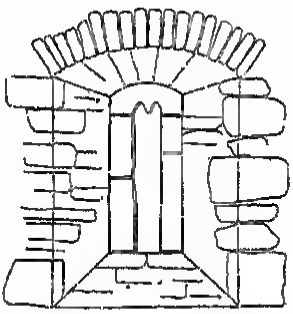
(*g.*) Kilcrea "Abbey," Parish of Desertmore in Muskerry East.

(*h.*) The "Old Abbey" of Buttevant in the town and Parish of Buttevant.

Of these structures, five, those lettered (*a*), (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) were vested in the Board under the Irish Church Act of 1869, and the remaining three, lettered (*c*), (*g*), and (*h*), are monuments of which the Board have consented to become guardians under Section I of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1892. In two cases, (*a*) and (*f*), out of the eight the vesting in the Board has not become operative. The original structure of St. Finbar's Church had disappeared before the date of vesting, and the site was in private hands, and was then, and still is, used for religious services. The ruins of the church in the Parish of Titeskin consist only of two walls, formerly the side walls of a church of comparatively recent date. The carved stone is also recent (dated 1731), and the space between the walls is used for purposes of burial over which the Board can exercise no control.

The remaining structures, six in number, are illustrated and described in this report.

St. Keiran's Church, Cape Clear Island, County Cork.—The remains of this early church, known also as Kilkeiran, and called Templekeiran on the Ordnance Survey, are situated in a small graveyard on the west side of the North Harbour of the Island. The church measures 40 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in. internal dimensions; the side walls are standing to a height of about 8 ft., and in the east gable there is a single-light window, the head of which in one stone has a peculiar foil or drop which is shown in the illustration. This window is only 9 in. in width externally, but is splayed internally to 5 ft. 2 in.; height 4 ft. 2 in.



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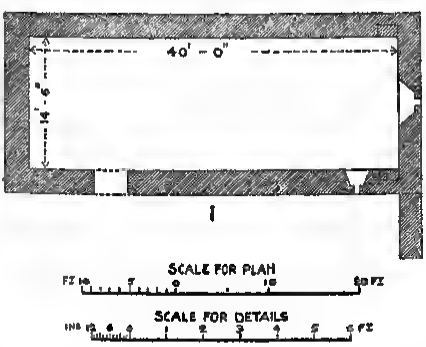

1

The doorway is in the south wall; over it is a rough arch. There is a window 7 in. in width and 3 ft. in height in the south wall; one of the external jambs is formed of a single stone and the other of two stones. The opening is covered by a flat lintel.

In the north and south walls close to the east gable are small aumbreys; but there is no trace of a piscina. The present church, said to date from about the 13th century, stands on the site of an earlier structure commemorative of the same saint. (Drawing No. 1, Ground Plan of the Church; No. 2, Plan of East Window; No. 3, Interior Elevation of East Window).

The island formerly known as Inis Cleire belonged to the O'Driscolls; the church was dedicated to St. Keiran or Ciaran; there were several saints of that name, one of whom is said to have been born on the island and to have lived and preached there 30 years before the arrival of St. Patrick. The Lives of the Irish Saints mention Ciaran of Saigher as one of the four pre-patrician bishops. After leaving the island Keiran founded a See in Ossory.

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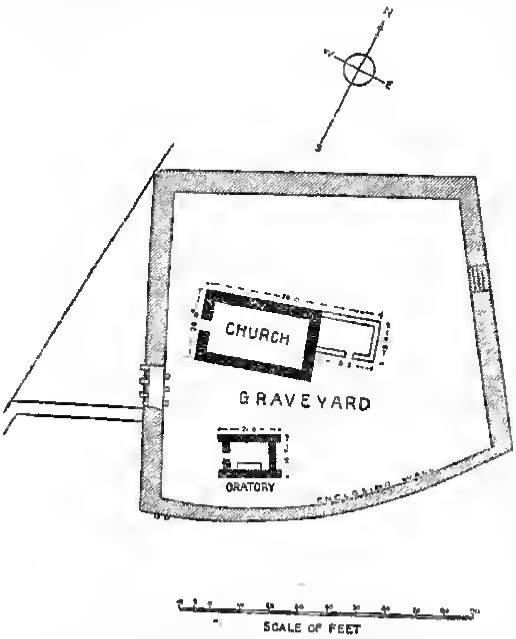
CROSS-INSCRIBED PILLAR STONE. ELEVATION AND PLAN OF TOP.

About 70 yards due south of the church there is a holy well called Toberkeiran and a cross-inscribed pillar stone known as Gallaunkeiran. This stone has a cross inscribed on its two opposite sides, and a slightly raised cross on the top, as shown in the illustration. The stone stands at present 4 ft. 3 in. above the level of the ground and is of oval form in section, slightly tapering to the top. This pillar stone and the other memorials of the Saint are held in veneration by the islanders, particularly on the eve of the Saint's day, 4th March. The Church and pillar stone were vested in 1880, but the Board have no control over the burials within the walls. The condition of the graves leaves much to be desired.

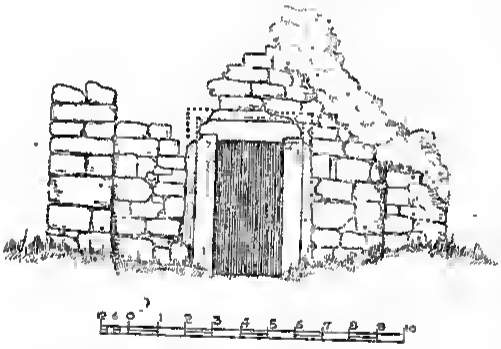
St. Molaga's Church, Townland of Labbamolaga Middle, County Cork.—This monument consists of the remains of a small Church and Oratory and an enclosing wall or cashel; the enclosure is now a badly kept graveyard.

These ruins are described in vol. 1, pp. 62-64, "Notes on Irish Architecture," by Edwin, 3rd Earl of Dunraven, and are also referred to in Brash's "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland," p. 8, with an illustration which, however, is quite unlike the present state of the monument. St. Molaga was one of the earlier of the Irish saints, probably of the seventh century. The smaller building marked "oratory" on plan is of great antiquity, and for its date the doorway formed of only three stones is peculiar in being rectangular, in having a sort of architrave round it, and in the mode of fitting down the top stone on the others; the illustration shows this. The opening of the doorway is only 2 ft. 4 in. in width and 4 ft. 11 in. in height. This Oratory is 13 ft. 1 in. by 9 ft. 6 in. with walls 2 ft. 3 in. in thickness. In 1845 the east gable and window were still perfect, and also the stone altar and a window in the south wall; but the walls are now only 4 ft. high. At the east and west ends there are projecting pilasters or antae. There is a flat stone or tomb along the south wall of the church said to mark the grave of the saint.



LABBA MOLAGA, CO. CORK.
GROUND PLAN OF CHURCHES AND ENCLOSURE.

The second and larger church measured 39 ft. 7 in. by 24 ft. external dimensions, walls 3 ft. 2 in thick; but little of the walling now remains. A smaller structure, 19 ft. 5 in. by 13 ft. 3 in., stood at the east gable, probably a residential structure. The enclosing wall is of a very ancient character faced with dry masonry; stones hammered and squared. Lord Dunraven



ST. MOLAGA'S ORATORY AS SKETCHED IN 1879.

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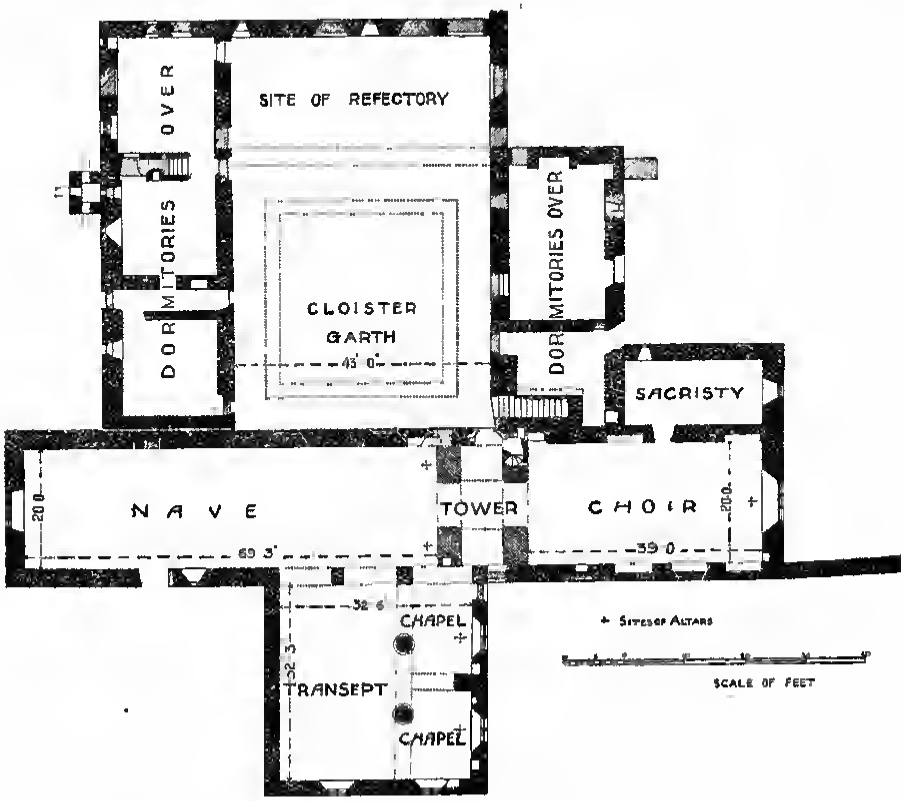
mentions (*op. cit*): "Two stones, believed to have been candlesticks, wsre preserved on the altar; they were 10 in. high, of an upright form, and so hollowed that they could support a candle, which passing through them rssted on the altar." One of these stones had disappeared hefore the vesting, and the other, on examination, proved to he the engaged shaft which supported the bowl of a piscina, the perforation in the stone referred to being the drain to carry the washings from the bowl to the foundations. On a representation made by the Director of the National Museum that the second stone—also of portable dimensions—was in danger of being carried away like its fellow, for its better security it has been transferred on loan to the Museum.

Franciscan Friary, Sherkin Island, Baltimore Bay, Co. Cork.—This House was founded in A.D. 1460 or 1470 by Fineen (Florence) or Dermot O'Drisooll for Friars of the strict observance. A Castle was erected at Dunalong for the Clan O'Driscoll, about a quarter of a mile north of the Friary; it is now in a very ruinous condition. This Castle, with Dunashad at the town of Baltimore, defended Baltimore harbour. The Friary was hurned in 1537, with the Castle, by some inhabitants of Waterford, in revenge on the O'Driscolls. Sherkin



GROUND PLAN. FRANCISCAN FRIARY, SHERKIN ISLAND.

Island was formerly known as Inishircan, and it, with a large tract of country in the S.W. of Co. Cork, helonged to the O'Driscolls until the family fell into decay, when Sir Walter Coppinger made claim to the possession of this Island and the town of Baltimore, and eventually it came into the hands of the Beecher family; the Friary was vested in the Board in 1892 by Sir H. W. Beecher, Bart.

A lsase under commission datsd 6th August, 1578, was made to "James Heyden, gent., of the site of the house of begging friars of Baltimore called the Monastery (?) of Iniscircan, Co. Cork, with two gardens and a close adjoining. To hold for 21 years. Rent 26s. 8d."

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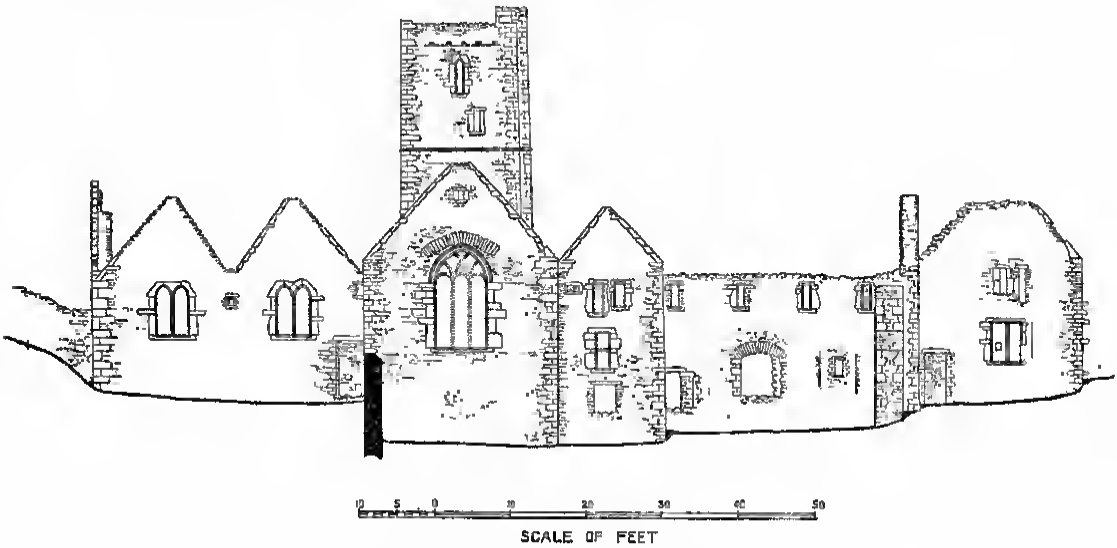
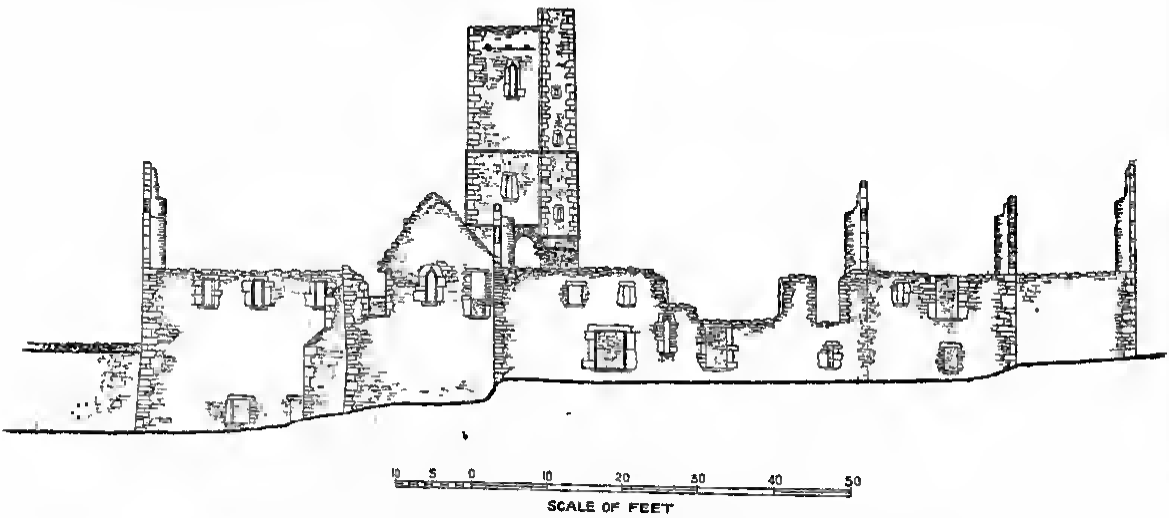
In 1582 a lease under commission ie recorded in a fiant of Queen Elizabeth to " Thoe. Wye, gent., of the site of the Friary of Tymolag, Co. Cork, a churchyard called Downe, in the east side of the house and other appurtenances; the site of the house of the begging friare of Baltimore *alias* Iniekircan, with appurtenances, County Cork. To hold for 21 years. Rent 50e. 0d. for Tymolag, and 26s. 8d. for Baltimore. Maintaining two English footmen, not to alien without license. Fine 10e. 0d."



EAeT ELEVATION. SHERKIN FRIARY.

Another fiant, dated 4th July, 1591, recorde a lease of varioue lande under Queen's letter " to John Bealinge, gent.," including the house of begging friars of Baltimore, called " the Monastery (?) of Inistircan, Co. Cork, with land appertaining " (recites the lease of 6th Auguet, 1578). To hold for 40 years from the end of the recited leases.



NORTH ELEVATION. SHERKIN FRIARY.

Thie Friary is of moderate dimeneione. It contained the ueual church and domeetic accommodation, the latter around the cloister garth to the north eide of the church.

The nave is 69 ft. 3in. in length by 20 ft. in width, the ohoir 39ft. by 20 ft., eeparated from the nave by a tower inserted later, in which are two pointed archee springing from corbel blocks. The baee of the tower occupies the full

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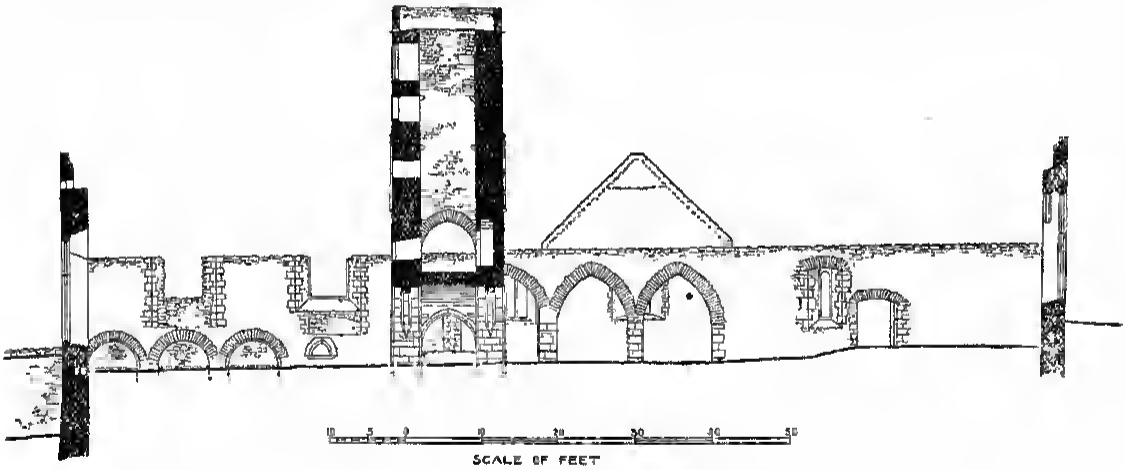
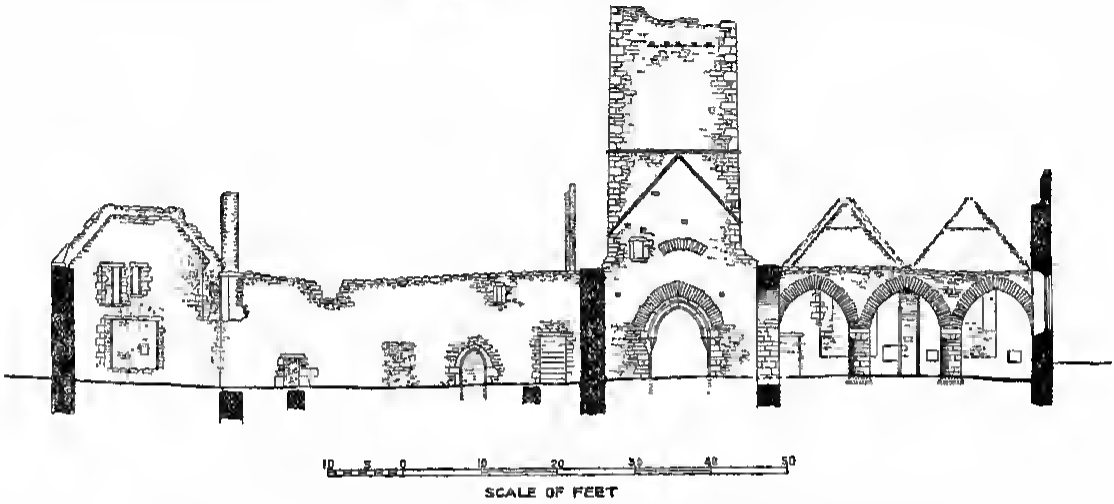
width of the nave, and is 14 ft. 6 in. from east to west, the walls at base are 4 ft. in thickness. The height of the tower from the present ground level to the summit is 48 ft. 6 in. In its N.E. angle there is a projection as shown on the North elevation which contains a circular staircase. The nave had a three-light window in the west gable with plain tracery head; a doorway and single-light window in the south wall. The transept extende southward 32 ft. 3 in.;



LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH CHOIR TOWER AND NAVE. SHERKIN FRIARY.

it is separated from the nave by an arcade of three pointed arches, and there is space for two side chapels with altars in the east side of the transept; these chapels are 15 ft. by 10 ft., and 14 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. respectively, separated from the transept by an arcade of three arches under which was a wooden screen. The chapels have each a two-light window facing east and are separated from



SECTION THROUGH NAVE AND TRANSEPT. SHERKIN FRIARY.

each other by a half-arch, a rather olumsy method of construction which has been adopted at Timoleague also. The room marked "sacristy" is 23 ft. by 11 ft., and this portion of the etructure is in three storiee, ae there is a floor below it and the adjoining apartment, evidently used for stores and approached externally and not from the quadrangle. The sloping site rendered these crypt-like ohambers necessary.

The choir has a three-light window with tracery in the head formed by the intersection of the mullions, and on the south side it had two windows below which are three recesses for stalls. In the north side of the choir are recesses for

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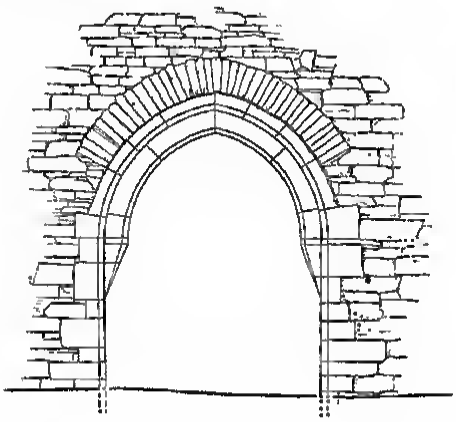
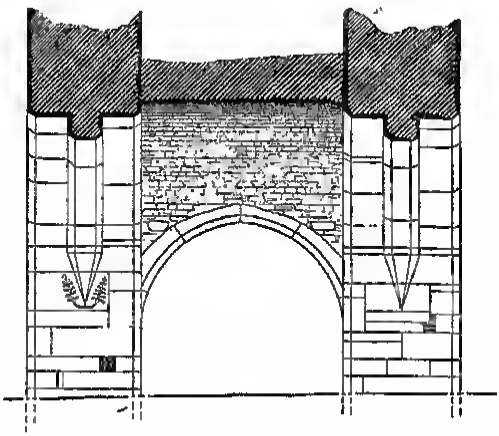
two tombs, and there is a similar recess in the N.E. angle of nave. The church had no aisles either in nave or transept. The space to the east of the transept was taken up by the two chapels already mentioned, and in this respect the arrangement is more in accordance with the side chapels in a Cistercian house than in the other Franciscan houses at Kilcrea and Timoleague where the aisles give access to the chapels.





ELEVATION OF CHOIR ARCH IN TOWER. SHERKIN FRIARY.

SECTION THROUGH TOWER ARCH. SHERKIN FRIARY.

The whole space internally is covered with graves, and the ground has risen several feet in height owing to the successive burials; no bodies are now interred in the space outside the buildings. The cloister garth is also used for burials, and an accumulation of debris has been piled in the middle of the quadrangle.

The cloister area measures 44 ft. by 43 ft. In the western range the apartment at the northern end is 19 ft. 4 in. by 16 ft. 4 in. The next room to the south is 15 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft. 8 in. separated from the former by a passage 3 ft. 6 in. wide, oontaining a staircase leading to the dormitories over; then another passage through this wing 4 ft. wide, and the room at the southern end is 15 ft. 8 in. by 10 ft.

There have been many alterations and additions in every part of the buildings. The tower and the sacristy with dormitory over, were later additions, probably after the burning in 1537. The two chapels east of the transept havs the appearance of additions, but there is no conclusive evidence on this point.

The apartments in the range of buildings east of the cloister were vaulted on the ground floor. This wing contained the original sacristy and probably the other vaulted apartment was the Chapter room. It is in the position in which a Chapter room is found; it has now a fireplace in its north gable.

The refectory occupied the greater part of the range north of the Cloister, now measuring 43 ft. 6 in by 18 ft. 9 in. The south wall of this wing has entirely disappeared. The only trace of a Cloister arcade is in the indication of a sloping roof having existed around the enclosure; the weathering courses still show in the walls of the church and the east and west blocks.

The orientation of the church is peculiar. Owing, no doubt, to the position of the site in a sheltered slope, the doorway of the nave is not in the west as usual, but in the side wall facing south-east, and the axis of the church and nave is about 30° to the north of true east. The architectural features, as already described, and more fully indicated in the plans, elevations and sections, are rather plain and without decoration, but are interesting owing to their very simplicity and consequent suitability for a house of friars of the striot observance of St. Francis.

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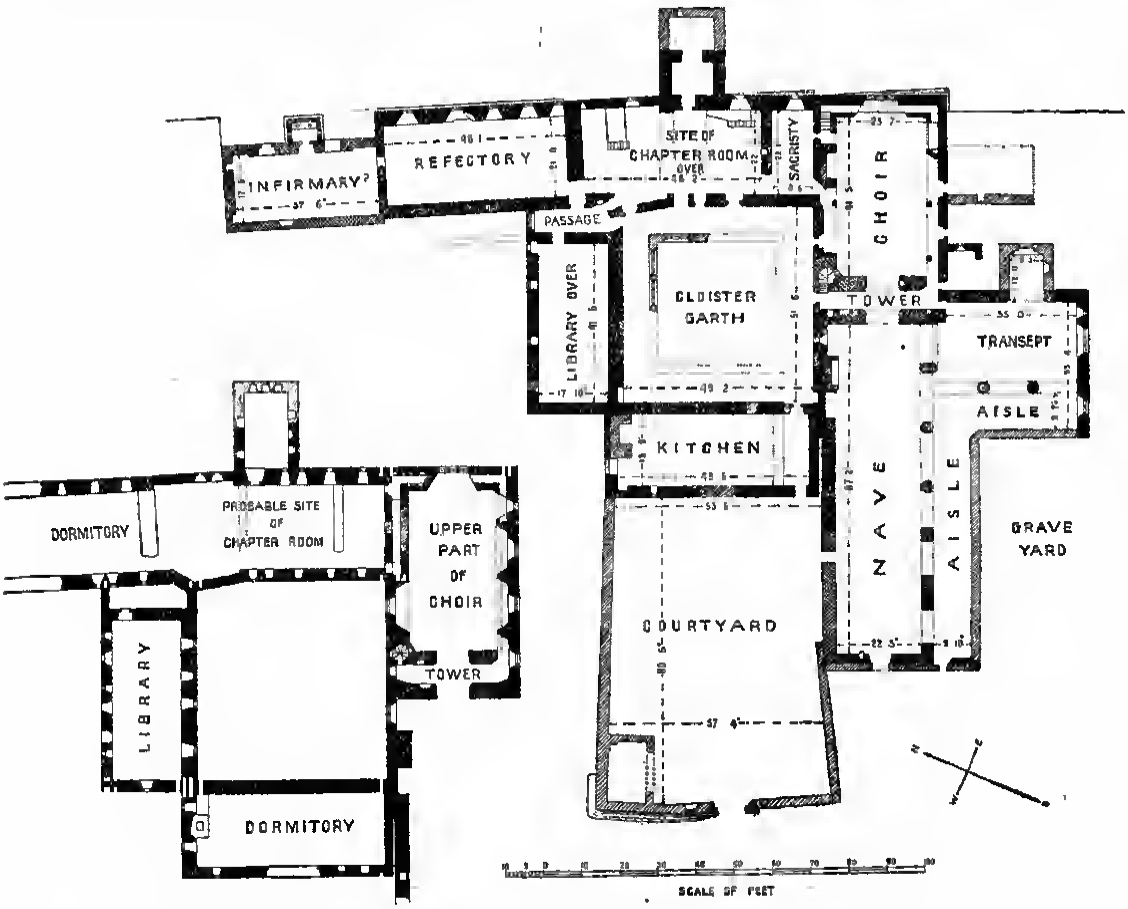
Timoleague Friary, Co. Cork.—This house lies to the south of the village, on the left bank of the Argideen river which discharges into Courtmacsherry Bay, the river being tidal up to and beyond Timoleague. The name of the town is derived from Teach Molaga, "the house of Molaga," who is said to be the same person as the saint after whom is named the primitive church or oratory at Temple Molaga, already described, in the north of the county.

The authorities differ as to the date of foundation, and also as to the name of the founder. The foundation is ascribed by some to MacCarthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery in 1240, by others to William de Barry in the time of Edward II.; and in Smith's "History of Co. Cork" the Friary is said to have been founded "in the beginning of the 14th Century by the MacCarthys." It was originally a house of the Order of Strict Observance of St. Francis. The architectural details are very plain, but the grouping of the different parts of the structure gives it a picturesque aspect. Its present appearance shows that there have been very considerable changes and alterations in the original structure, and also additions.



GROUND PLAN OF TIMOLEAGUE FRIARY AND UPPER PLAN OF CHOIR AND CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS.

The tower which is 67 ft. 6 in. in height, is an insertion of a later date, as may be seen by the manner in which it cuts into the choir; it was erected by Edmund Courcy, Bishop of Ross. This Bishop, who belonged to the Franciscan Order, died in 1518, and it is recorded that he also caused to be built a dormitory, infirmary and library. In 1604 considerable changes were made.

The original church was of much smaller dimensions than the present structure. Its total length now from east gable to west gable is 141 feet; before the tower was erected it was about 108 feet, and extended westward only as far as the third arch from the tower. It will be seen in the longitudinal section

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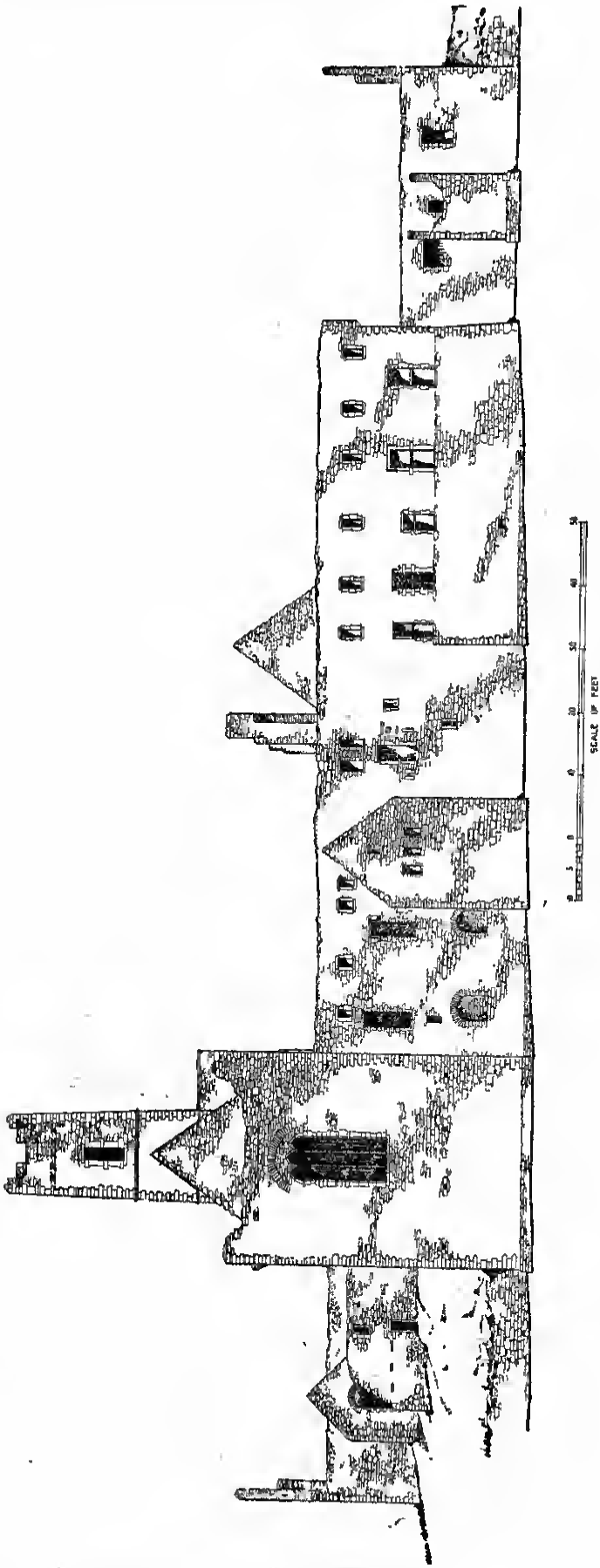

EAST ELEVATION. TIMOLEAGUE FRIARY.

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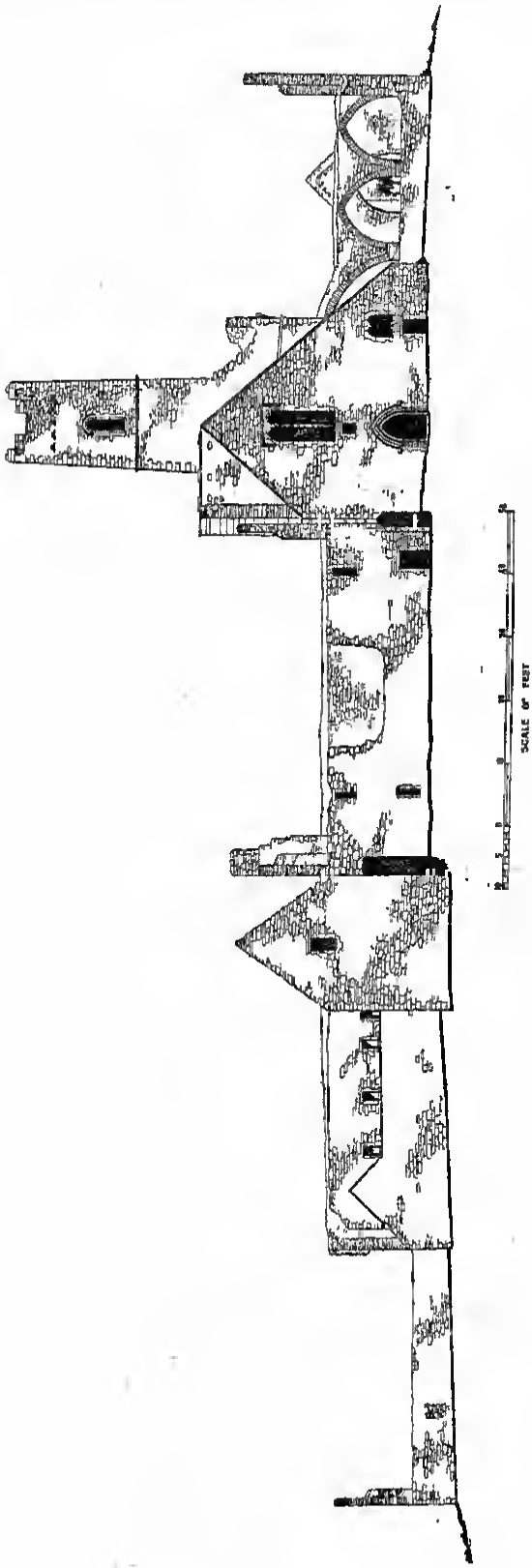
that these three arches, which are equilateral, are much higher than the three western arches. The lengthening of the church westward seems to have been made when the tower was inserted, and at this time the transept also was extended southward.



West Elevation. Timoleague Friary.

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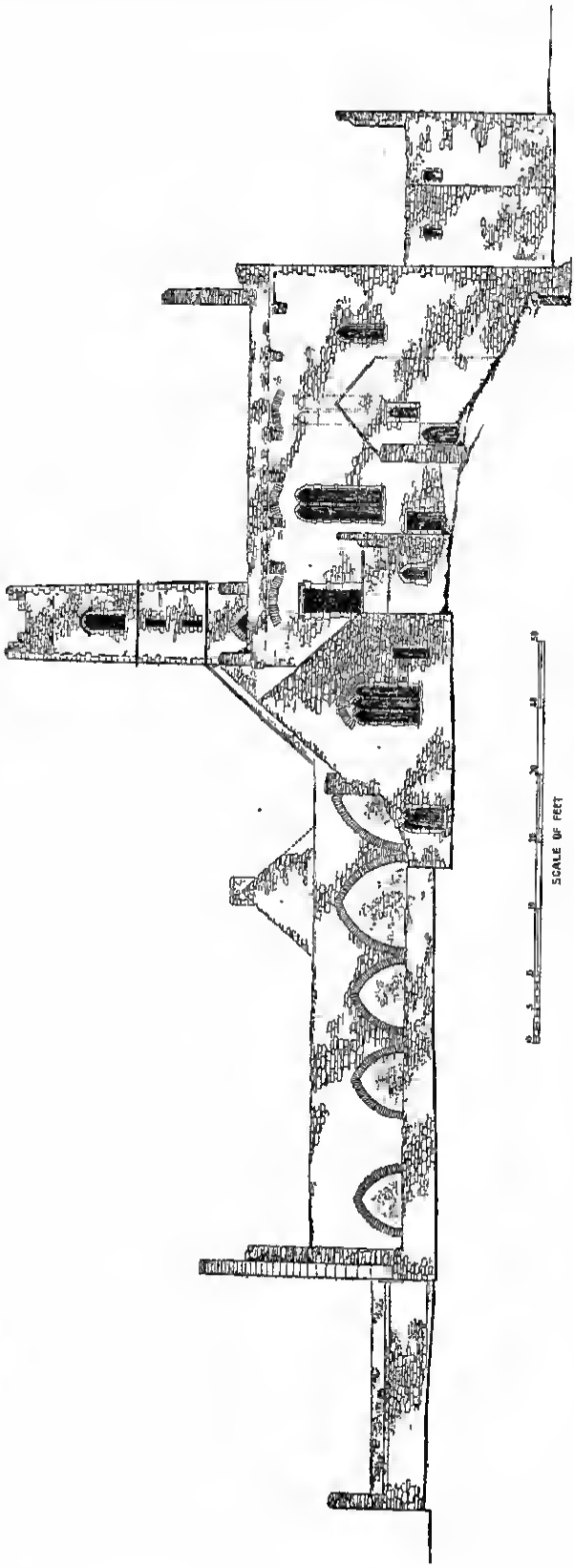
The present nave is 87 ft. 2 in. in length by 22 ft. 3 in. in width. It has an arcade of 6 arches separating it on the south from the aisle and transept. The aisle is 9 ft. 10 in. in width; it extended the whole length of the original nave as far as the tower, and was terminated at its east end by a side chapel and altar.



South Elevation. Timoleague Friary.

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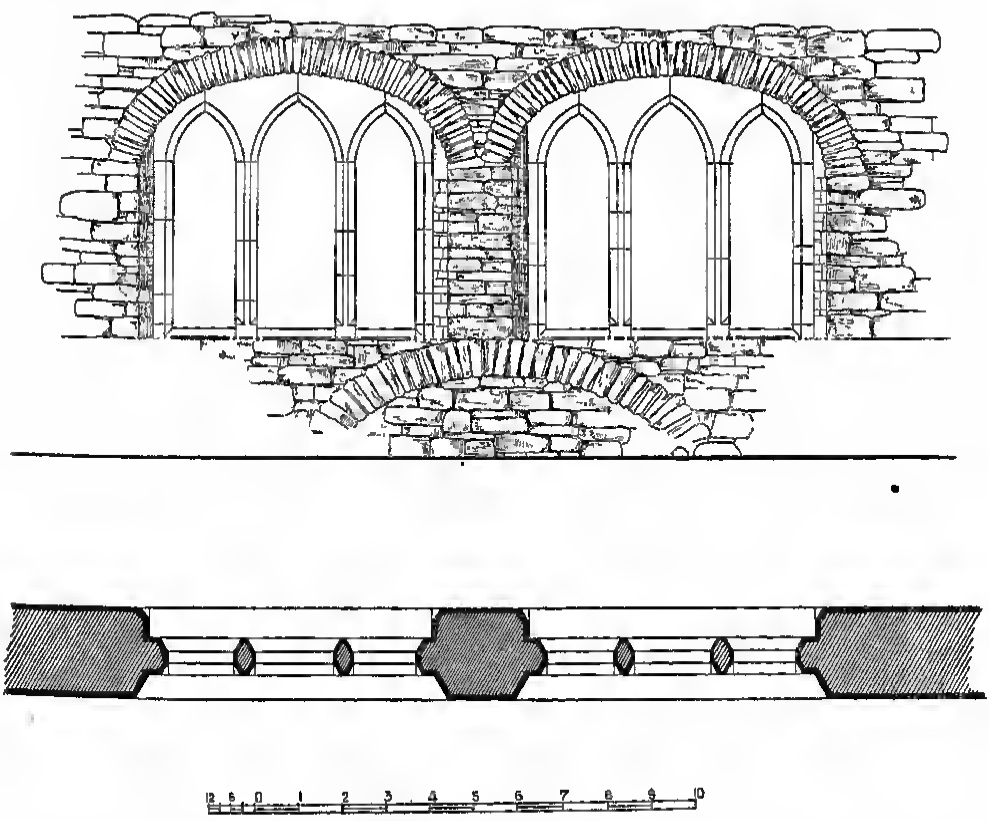
The transept measures 37 ft. 9 in. north to south, and 33 ft. 4 in. east to west, including a western aisle 9 ft. 7 in. in width, separated from the transept by two arches and a half arch. The latter is a makeshift arrangement, and is one of the indications afforded that the transept is an afterthought and not part of the original design. There is a small chapel in the east side of the transept now appropriated for a modern tomb and railed off; the space is 12 ft. by 9 ft. 5 in.

The entrance to the nave is in the west gable and over it is a two-light window with pointed heads, 10 ft. 6 in. high and 4 ft. 9 in. in width, with a label or hood moulding over the two arched heads. The doorway has simple mouldings of the perpendicular period.

The choir measures 41 ft. 5 in. by 23 ft. 7 in.; the tower occupies a space of 12 ft. 8 in. from E. to W., and is the full width of the choir; the arches leading from nave to tower are pointed, 8 ft. 5 in. in width and 18 ft. 6 in. in height from present ground level.

The south wall of the choir has three arcaded recesses separated by piers; in each recess was a window of two lights, except that the one nearest the east gable was a single light; the fourth arched recess was cut into by the insertion of the tower. The base of the tower covers one of these piers. There are indications that a similar arcade existed along the north wall of the choir projecting into the nave, where there is now a semi-circular headed tomb which cut into the original arch at the N.E. angle of the nave.

The recess nearest the east gable contained the sedilia, and the remaining three contained the ritual stalls, three in each of the three groups. The east window had three pointed lights separated by two mullions, the centre light being slightly higher than the side lights. The total width of the window is 6 ft. 8 in., height of centre light 16 feet. There is a window of similar design in



PLAN AND ELEVATION OF CLOISTER ARCADE. TIMOLEAGUE FRIARY.

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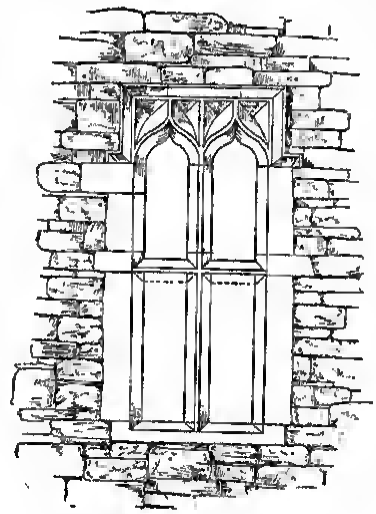
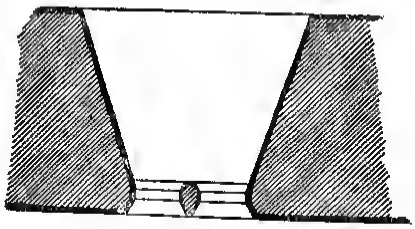
the south gable of the transept measuring 5 ft. 4 in. in width and 10 ft. 6 in. high. A remarkable feature of the choir is to be noticed in the triforium passage which starts from the doorway leading from the choir to the sacristy and runs thence to a flight of steps in the east gable across the east window, returning along the south wall of the choir; the latter portion is now blocked up.

The cloister enclosure measures 51 ft. 6 in. by 49 ft. 2 in. Some of the stones forming the cloister arcade have been found and re-erected at the N.E. angle of the cloister garth. It is not quite clear whether the ambulatory extended along the western side.

The wing to the west was used as a hall or kitchen, 49 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. 8 in., including the width of a passage through to the cloister. This apartment was no doubt divided into two; the fireplace at the north end is of modern construction. The block north of the cloister measures 41 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 10 in. It is generally supposed to have been the library, but as it was poorly lighted, having only four narrow windows, 1 ft. 4 in by 4 ft. 6 in., it could not have been well adapted for literary work. The library was more likely on the upper floor. The space marked site of chapter room was no doubt the position that such an apartment at one time occupied, but later it seems to have been used for storage purposes. There are flights of steps in two different places leading down to cellars. North of this is a room 48 ft. 1 in. by 21 ft. 0 in., which appears to have been used as the refectory, as there is a trace of the reader's seat at one of the five windows which lighted it. Beyond it is an apartment 37 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 6 in., now approached through a breach in the wall between it and the refectory. There is a trace of an external doorway in the west wall, and in the east side wall there are two windows and an opening into a double garderobe, 6 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 0 in. This apartment, situated at the N.E. end of the buildings, and in a measure detached, was probably the Infirmary, said to have been erected by Bishop Courcy in 1518.





PLAN AND ELEVATION OF WINDOW IN REFECTORY. TIMOLEAGUE FRIARY.

The space east of the Cloister Garth is where the Chapter room is usually found, but this apartment presents no appearance of having been used for such a purpose. There are six or seven doorways leading into it. Smith, in his "History of Cork," says there is "a square cloister arcaded, with a platform in the middle; this leads to several large rooms, one whereof is said to have been a chapel, another the chapter room, a third the refectory, besides a spacious apartment for the guardian of the house; there was also a hall, dormitory, kitchen, cellars, &c." This description of the ruin, written in 1749, is interesting, as it indicates that there was an external access to the rooms on the upper floor, and though there are now no traces of the stairs, there are indications that the space usually occupied by a chapter room was devoted to cellarage and that the chapter room was over. There was a considerable trade with Spain at one time from Timoleague. In the account of the burning of the

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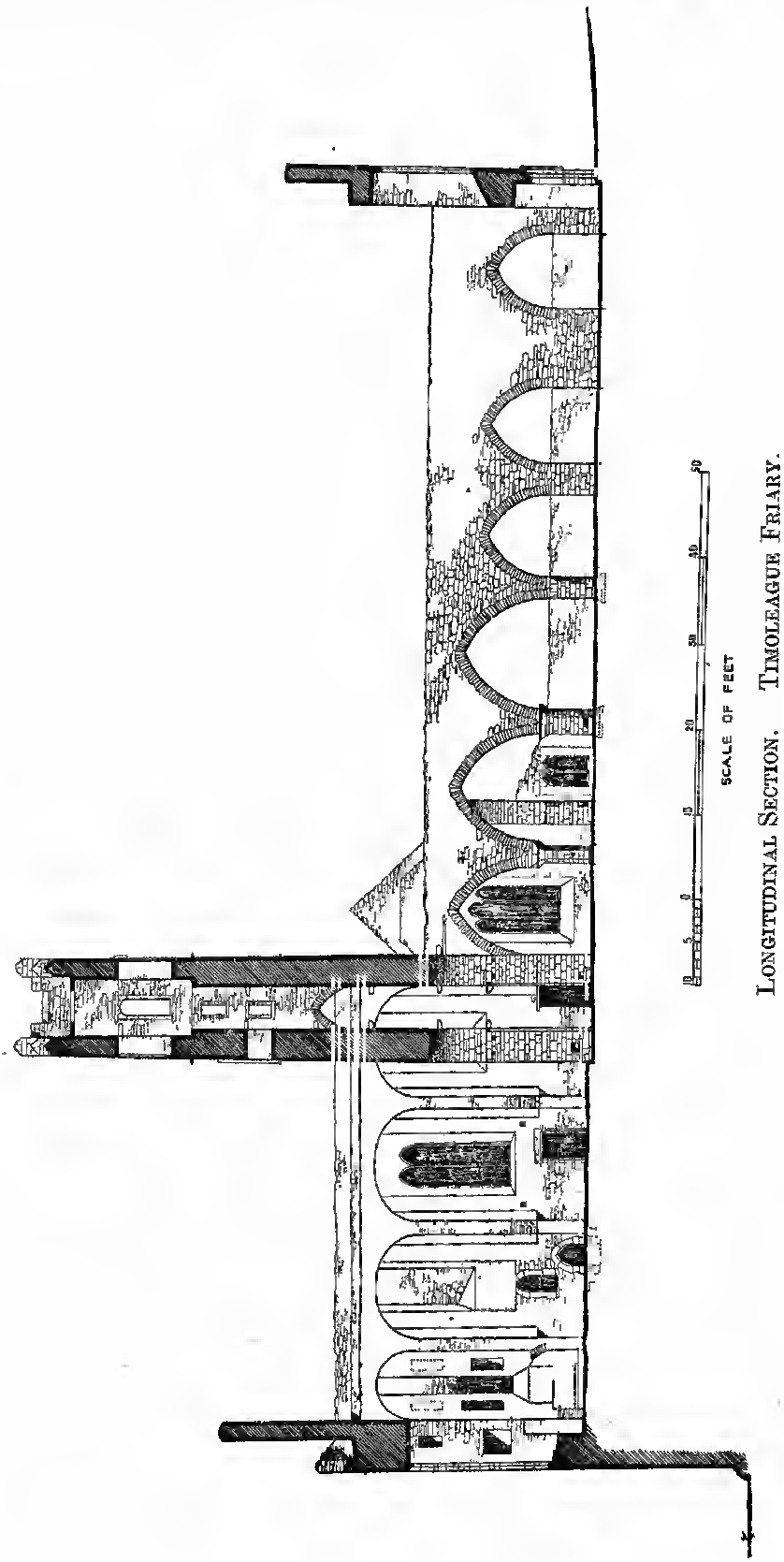
place in 1642, it is said: "We burnt all the towne and their great Abbey, in which was some thousand barrels of wine"; and Smith (*op. cit*) says that at one time there were 14 taverns for the sale of sack.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION. TIMOLEAGUE FRIARY.

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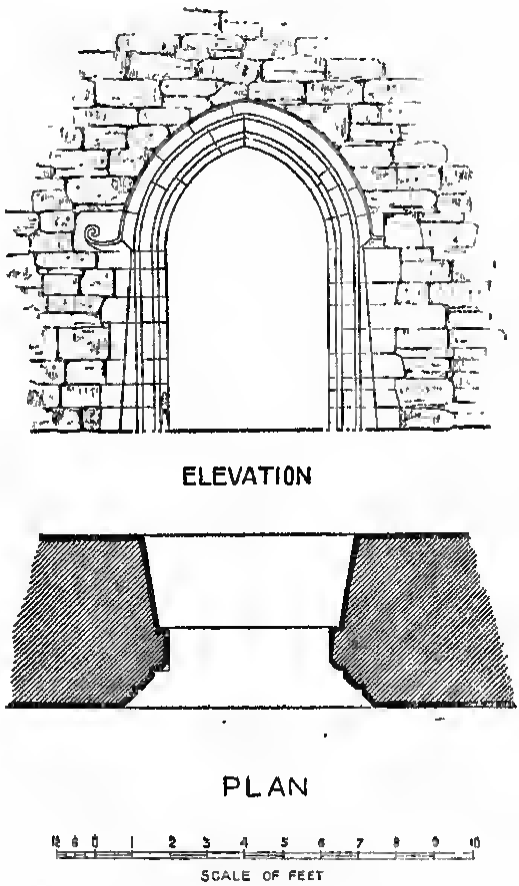

WEST DOORWAY. TIMOLEAGUE FRIARY.

The Franciscan houses were usually founded at trading ports where the Friars would have the greatest opportunity of coming into contact with all sorts of men. At such places the owner had his castle to levy toll.*

There are not many entries of the disposal of this house after the dissolution, as Friars did not as a rule acquire property, and, therefore, there was nothing but the house to seize. There is an entry in a fiant, under date 6th August, 1578, of a lease under commission to Sir James Barry, Knight, Viscount Buttevant, of the granting of the house of Friars at Castlelyons, County Cork, and the land belonging to it, the site of the Friary of Timoleague in same county, a churchyard called Downe, two gardens on the east and one on the north of the house and a park containing a water mill; the site of the house of friars Augustines of Killenemallaghe, *alias* Botevante, Co. Cork, with appurtenances, to hold for 21 years rent 50s. 0d. for Timoleague and 36s. 8d. for Killenemallaghe. The whole extent of ground belonging to the Friars at Timoleague was only 4½ acres.

* The Castle of Timoleague was offered by the Estates Commissioners under Section 14 of the Irish Land Act of 1903. It was accepted by the Board but was afterwards withdrawn by the Estates Commissioners and is not now a vested monument.

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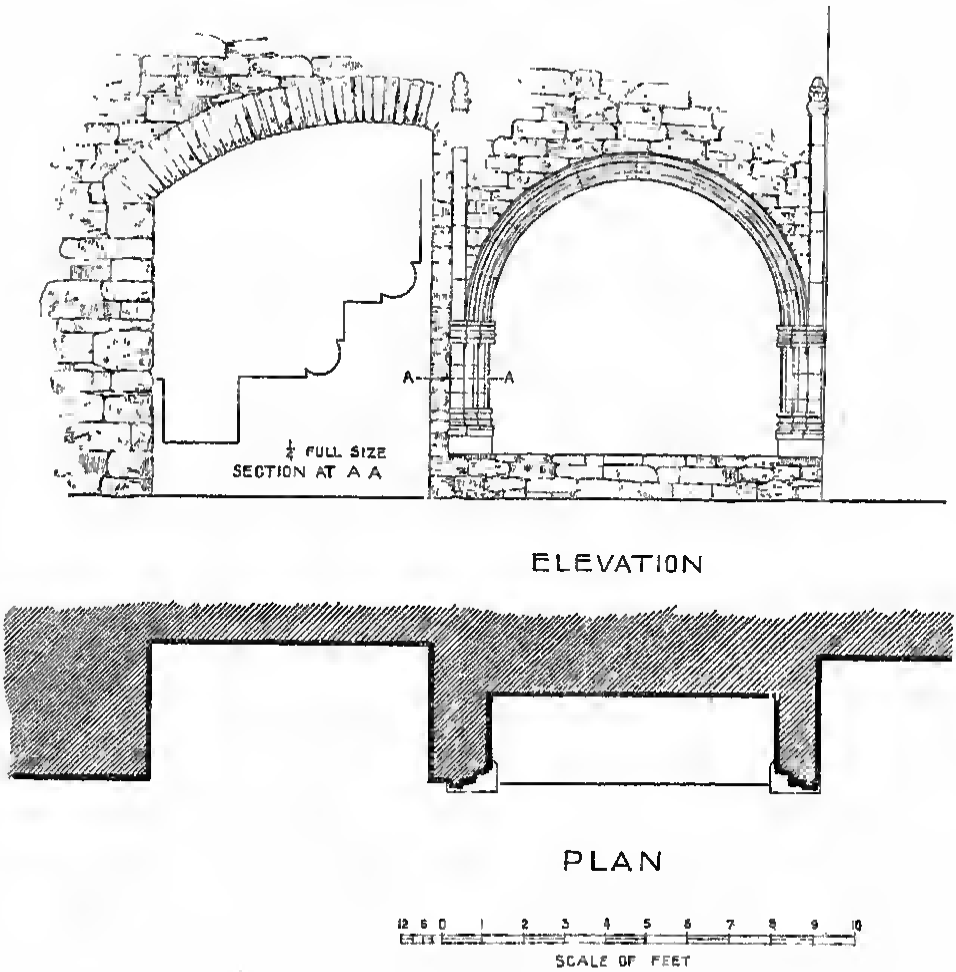

TOMB IN NORTH WALL OF NAVE. TIMOLEAGUE FRIARY.

Kilcrea Franciscan Friary.—This structure, commonly called Kilcrea "Abbey," and situated in the Parish of Desertmore, County Cork, was founded in the year 1465 for Friars of the Order of St. Francis, by Cormac Laidhir McCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, who was buried in the choir of the church in 1495, in the position usually occupied by the founder's tomb, viz.: the N.E. portion of the choir. McCarthy built the Castle of Kilcrea not far distant from the site of the convent; and though this chieftain built other castles and several churches in Co. Cork, the McCarthys seem to have made Kilcrea their principal house, affording protection to the Friars, whose occupation was unmolested.

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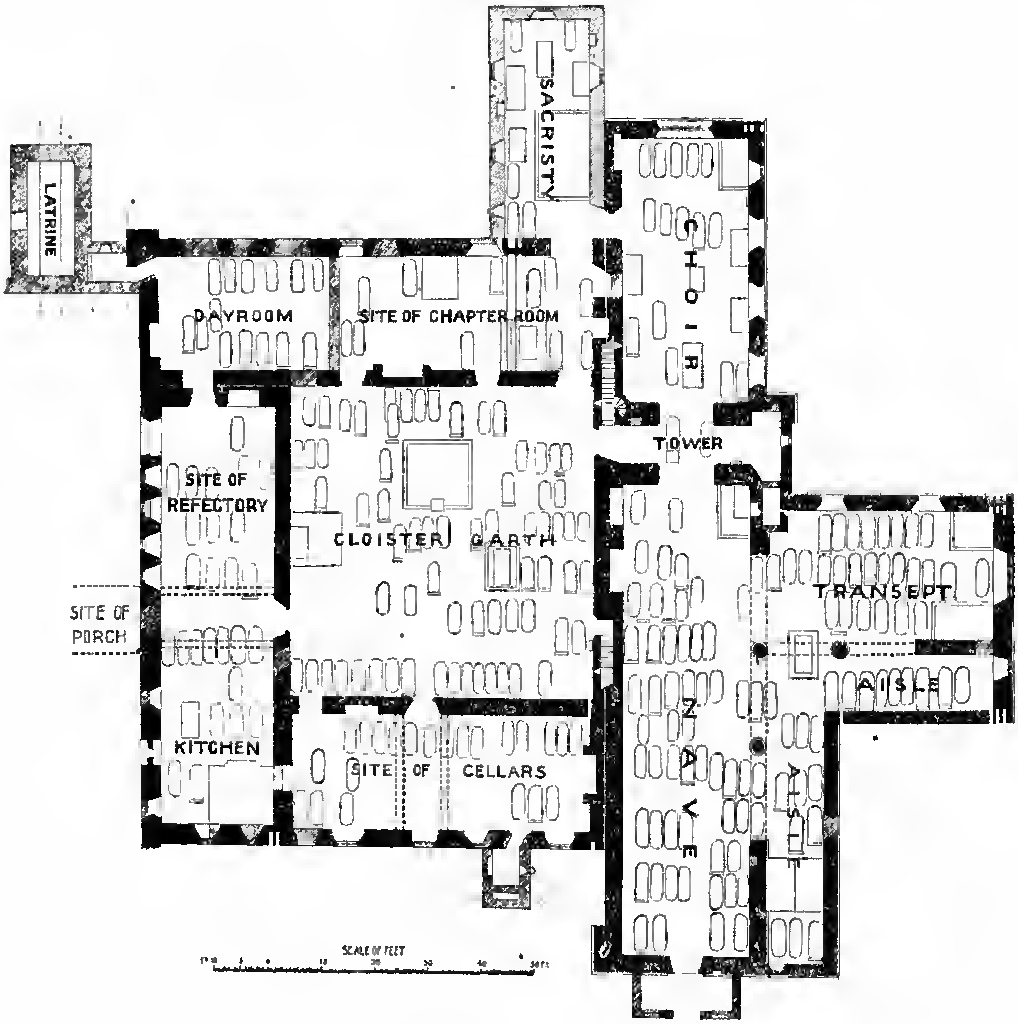
A Commission was issued in 1542 by the Lord Deputy for the dissolution of religious houses in this country, but no action seems to have been taken until about 1577 when "the site and possessions of the house of the Friars Minor of Kilcrey," was given on lease for 21 years to "Sir Cormock McTeige, Knt.," of the line of the founder. He did not disturb the Friars in their occupation, but after his death a feud arose as to his successor, and in 1584 in connection with the disturbances arising therefrom the convent was raided by a company of English soldiers from Cork.



KILCREA FRIARY. GROUND PLAN.

(*Shewing Graves*).

In 1596 a lease was made of large possessions including "the house of Friars Minor at Kilcree in the country of Muskrye, Co. Cork, with appurtenances," to "Richard Harding," who seems not to have evicted the Friars, as in 1599 the convent was again looted. On the downfall of Sir Cormack Dermuid McCarthy, the castle and abbey of Kilcrea were surrendered, but in 1604, on the accession of James I., the Friars returned and "restored" the convent. This period of occupation seems to have been brief, as in 1614 the Lord Deputy in granting the convent made it one of the conditions that the Friars should not be allowed to live in it.

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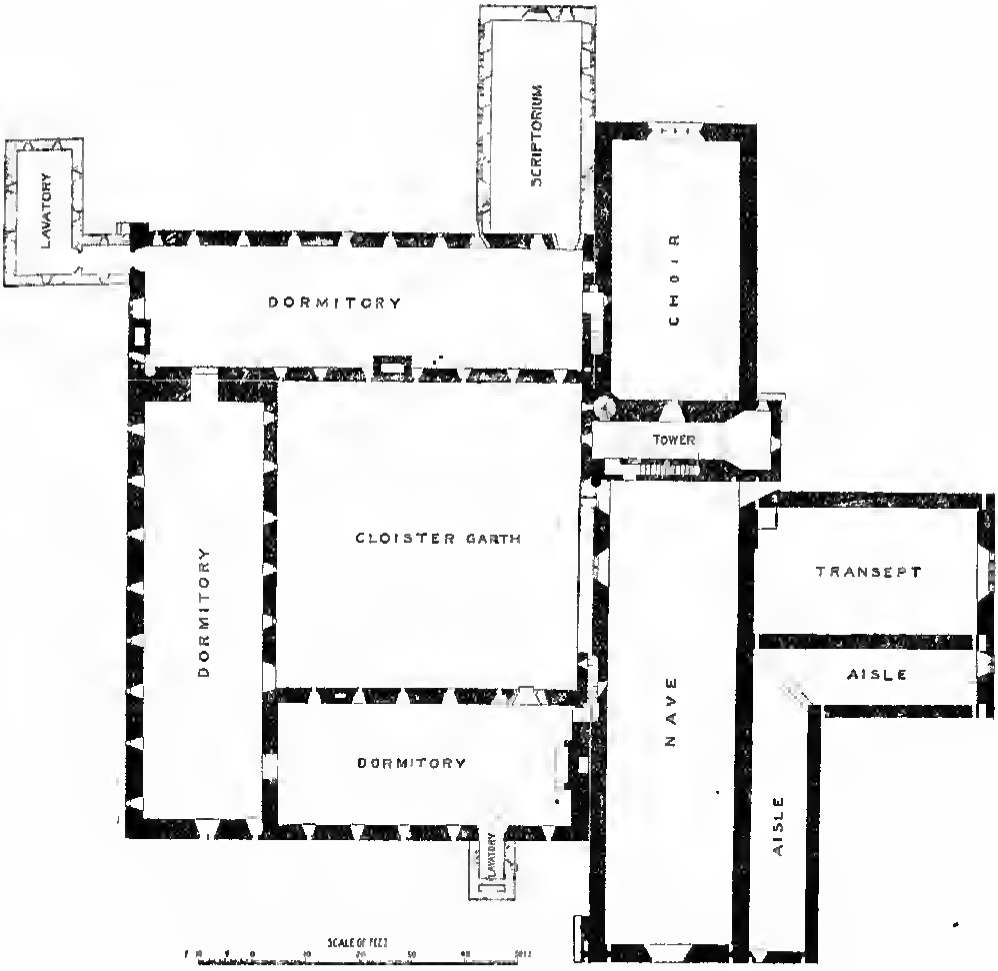

KILCREA FRIARY. UPPER FLOOR PLAN.

In 1650, the buildings were occupied by a body of Cromwellian troops, when the ruins were put into a state of defence, and in 1661 in the time of Charles II., the Friary came into the hands of Donough, first Lord Clancarty, a descendant of the founder, in whose family it remained until the end of the 17th century. It then seems to have come into the possession of the agent of an English Company, from whom it passed to the French family, and eventually into the hands of Captain Tonson Rye, of Rye Court, Co. Cork, who vested it in the Board of Works in the year 1892.

The structure has suffered severely at the hands of local residents since it became unoccupied. The military occupation changed the internal arrangements, so that it is not easy to follow the original plan, and it soon became a quarry to provide material for buildings in the locality. The greater part of the cutstone dressings of doors and windows has been removed; and it is said that a church in the locality was built from the stones belonging to the Friary. The growth of ivy which enveloped the whole of the ruin did great damage, as the roots grew between the stones of the walls and dislocated the masonry. Inside the ruins trees, 35 in number, varying in circumference from 15 inches to 4 feet, had grown up. These, as well as the ivy roots and saplings growing

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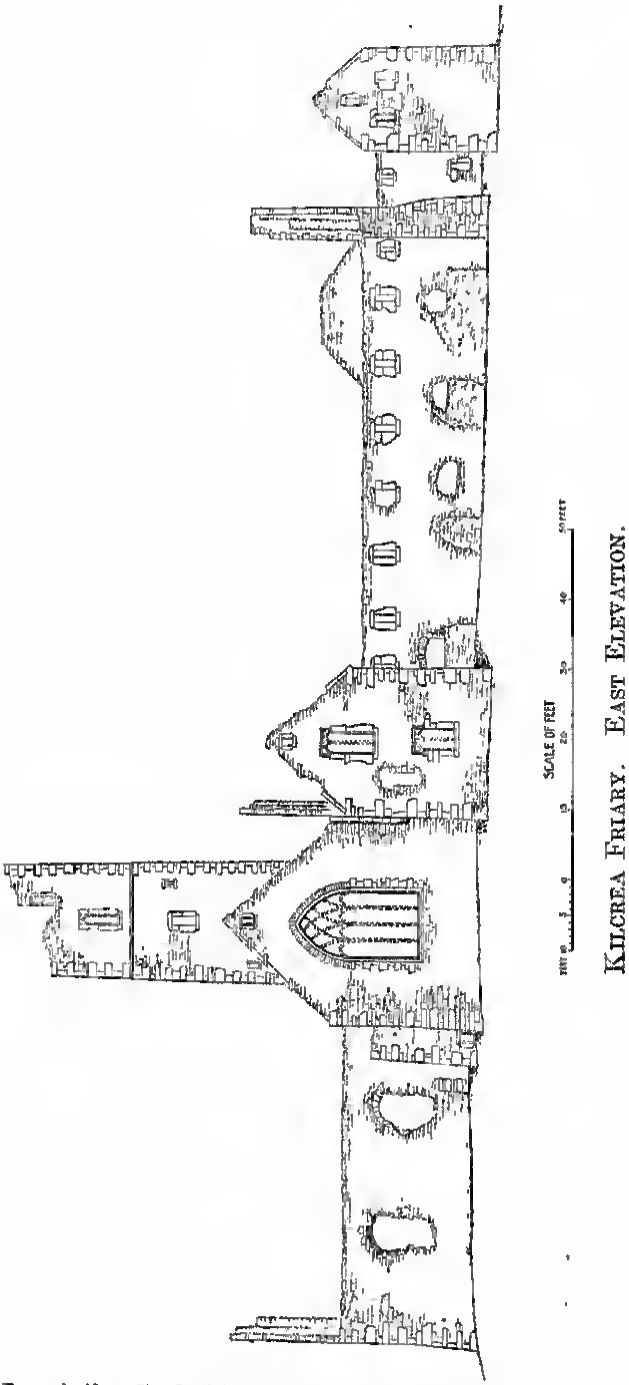
out of the walls, have been recently removed. The worst feature of the situation, however, is one with which this Board have not power to deal effectively; we refer to the indiscriminate burials which are permitted to take place without any regard to decency or reverence either for the place or for the persons interred.



KILCREA FRIARY. EAST ELEVATION.

In 1895 (27th June) the Cork Historical and Archæological Society wrote to the Board referring to the unsanitary conditions of this structure (and Timoleague) from overcrowding of the intramural space with corpses, and said: "In Kilcrea, when a grave is newly dug, the digger has to penetrate through, and generally throw aside, the remains of two or more coffins and their contents previously deposited there." The letter referred to the raising of the ground by these burials until it had reached the springing of the arches at the top of the

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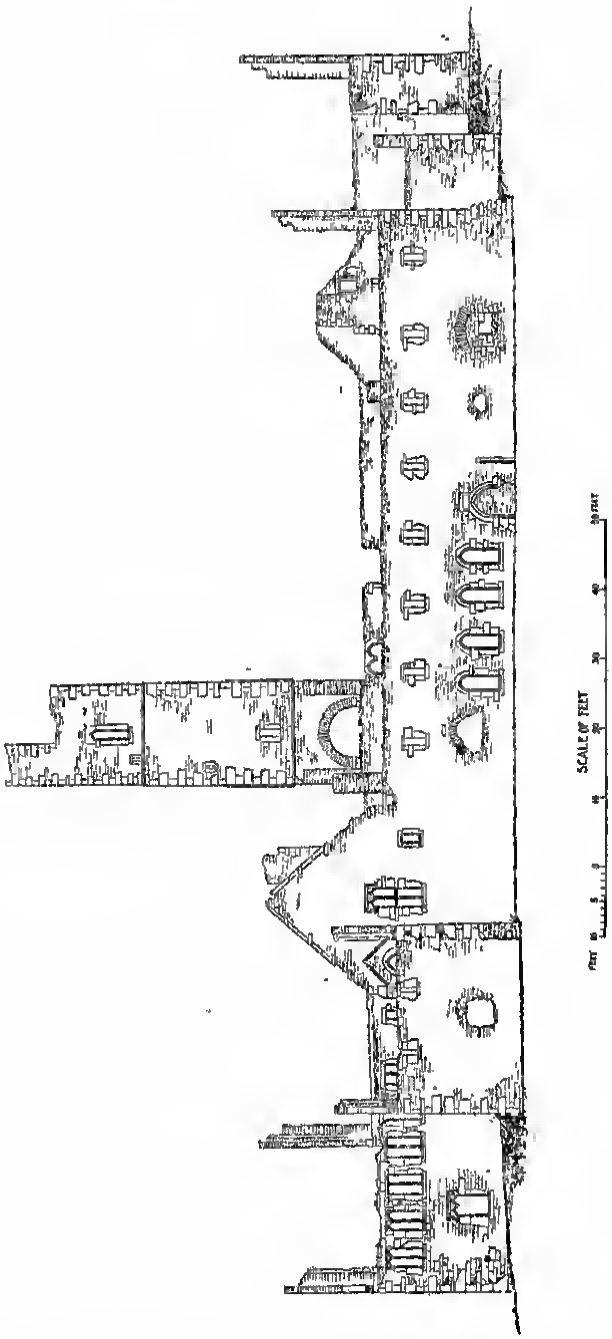
doorways, and ended by saying "there is little use in appealing to the Sanitary body. They have not practically the power to enforce their order in face of the opposition to be expected from those who use these sites as burial grounds."

In the following month the Board received an official report to the effect that "the abbey is used as a graveyard which is in a disgraceful condition, it is overcrowded, the coffins are not sunk below the ground. A few stones and sods are placed on top and these collapse when the lids rot."



KILCREA FRIARY. NORTH ELEVATION.

Funds being available in 1897 for some repairs, the then Inspector, Sir Thomas Deane, reported after a visit that "the condition of the graveyard is impossible to describe—coffins over ground, corpses hardly covered," and that "it would be positively dangerous to send workmen there, at any rate in the hot season." The same condition of things prevailed until 1904, when, owing to a

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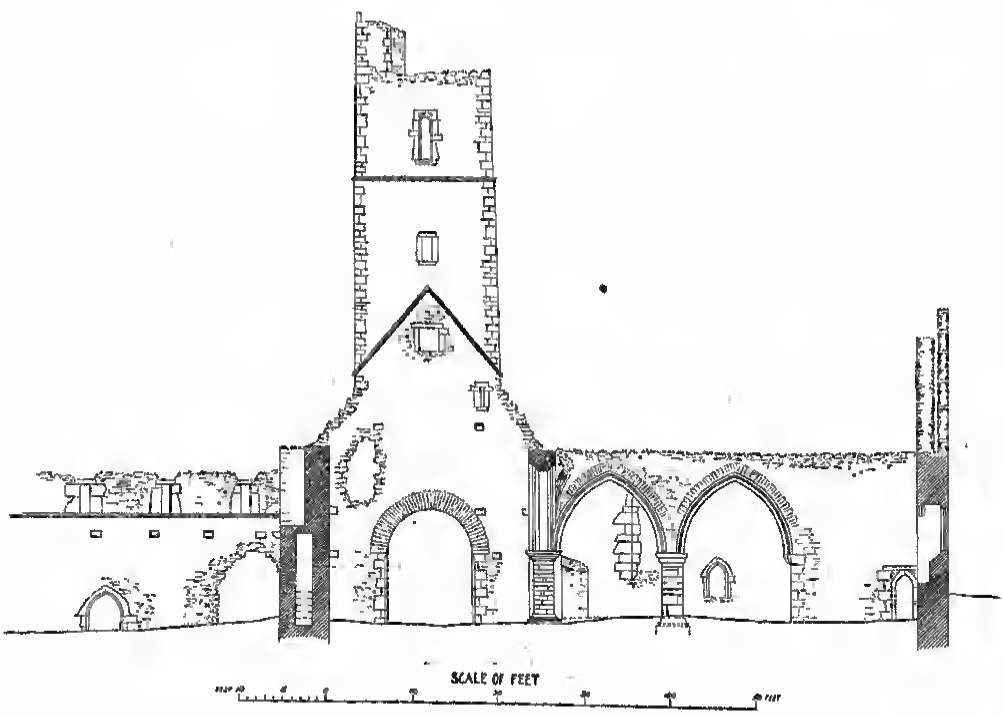
series of representations which were made from time to time by the Local Government Board, the Rural District Council appointed a caretaker for the graveyard, and paid the sum of £1 for "cleansing the burial ground" under the provisions of Section 185 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act of 1878. This expenditure proved totally inadequate, and the Board found it necessary in 1905 to employ the Caretaker, at a cost of £20, to remove debris and leave the premises in a better condition. During the present year a sum of £38 2s. 6d. has been spent in removing ivy roots, trees scattered over the interior, and also fallen masonry to the extent of 70 tons of undressed stone. The graveyard has in this manner been improved in appearance; but the practice of placing a coffin only about 18 inches below the level of the ground and then raising a mound of earth over it still continues.

The regulations made under the Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act, 1856, and which are kept in force by section 3 of the Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1879, provide that coffins shall be at least 4 feet below the ordinary level of the ground, and that in no case shall human remains be removed from the grave. We understand that there is doubt whether these provisions apply to such a place as Kilcrea Abbey; if they do not, and if the Local Authority are not in a position to enforce some similar rules, it will become a question for consideration whether any further expenditure should be incurred by the Board. It has been found elsewhere that where improvements are made in such places, the number of burials from a distance increases, in some cases in order to save the expense of fees in a local cemetery; and in the case of Kilcrea, if any work of improvement is to be carried out, none but persons resident in the ecclesiastical union of parishes in which the Friary is situate should have burial rights, as there is not space for the burial of outsiders. A graveyard formerly existed in the field south of the buildings; since it fell into disuse the limited space within the walls has become more congested. In the ground plan of the Friary the position of the grave mounds, etc., is indicated. The congestion is such that the grave of a priest, dated 1736, has been disturbed to provide room for another interment, and disputes frequently arise from similar encroachments.

The Friary, as indicated on the plan, had the usual arrangement of nave and aisle, choir, and a transept containing two chapels and a transept aisle joined to the aisle of nave.



KILCREA FRIARY. SECTION THROUGH NAVE AND TRANSEPT.

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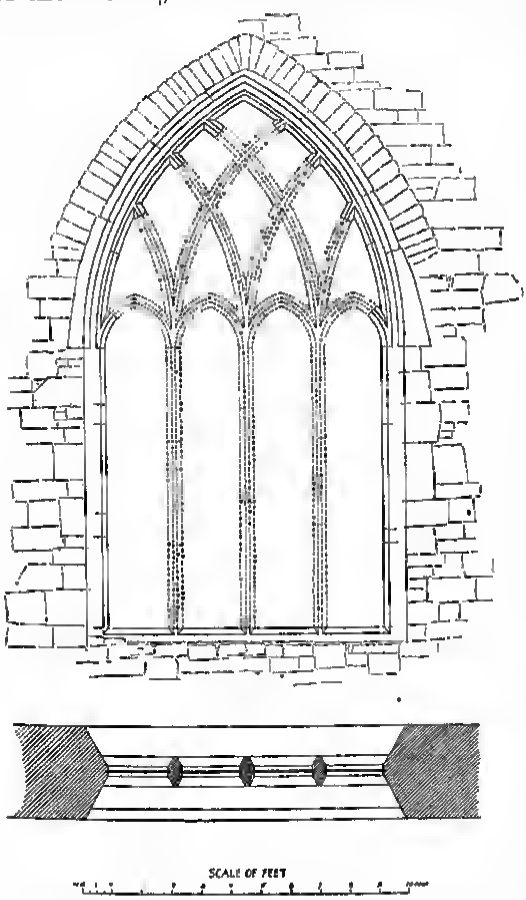
The nave of the church measures 85 ft. 9 in. by 23 ft. 6 in., and the choir 48 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 6 in.; the nave and choir are separated by a tower, the base of which occupies the whole width of the church and is 15 ft. from east to west. The tower is of the same date as the rest of the church. In the earlier Franciscan houses the tower has been inserted in most instances about the middle of the 15th century. The two arches giving access from the nave to the choir are semi-circular, and have, therefore, been supposed to be of earlier date than the rest of the work. The upper portion of the tower, which rises to a height of 71 feet, does not present any features differing from the rest of the work, the whole of which is of the plainest character, judging from what cut stone work local vandalism has left.

The nave had an entrance door in the west gable, and a three-light mullioned window with head tracery above. It has an arcade of three pointed arches separating it from the aisle and transept. The aisles are 10 feet wide. There are recesses for two tombs built into the walls at the N.E. angle of the nave, and the existence of a rood loft is indicated by the staircase and opening in the walls of the tower with the corbel blocks supporting it. This loft would be occasionally used for preaching purposes; but the proper place for the pulpit was about the middle of North wall of nave, and there are not wanting indications that this was its position. There were altars at the N.E. and S.E. angles of the nave, and there is a borrowed light in the small aumbrey at the side of the latter altar. In the transept are two pointed arches separating the side chapels (each of which had an altar) from the transept aisle. The south gable of the transept was lighted by a plain four-light mullioned window with head tracery.

The choir, which contains the recess for the founder's tomb in the N.E. angle beside the high altar, was lighted by four windows in the south wall; from three of them every trace of the cut stone work has been carried away. The east gable contained a four-light window, 14 feet in height and 9 feet in width, the mullions and tracery of which have been entirely removed, leaving only the sill and head, which are, however, sufficient to indicate the character of this window and admit of its reconstruction in the original form. A drawing of it showing how it could be restored is given on this page. The window in the south gable of the transept was of a similar design, but it was only 7 ft. 6 in. in width.



PLAN AND ELEVATION OF EAST WINDOW KILCREA FRIARY. THE DOTTED LINES SHOW THE MISSING MULLIONS AND TRACERY.

The domestic buildings are arranged on the North side of the church. The cloister area is 57 feet each way, surrounded on each side by buildings. An apartment, 40 ft. by 16 ft. occupies the space in which a sacristy is usually found, but it is too large for a sacristy, and probably an apartment west of it, which also communicated with the choir, was used for that purpose, while the larger structure and the space over was for the use of the guardian of the Friary. The apartment over presents the singular feature of a great number of windows. It is evidently a later addition, and contains 11 mullioned windows and two other

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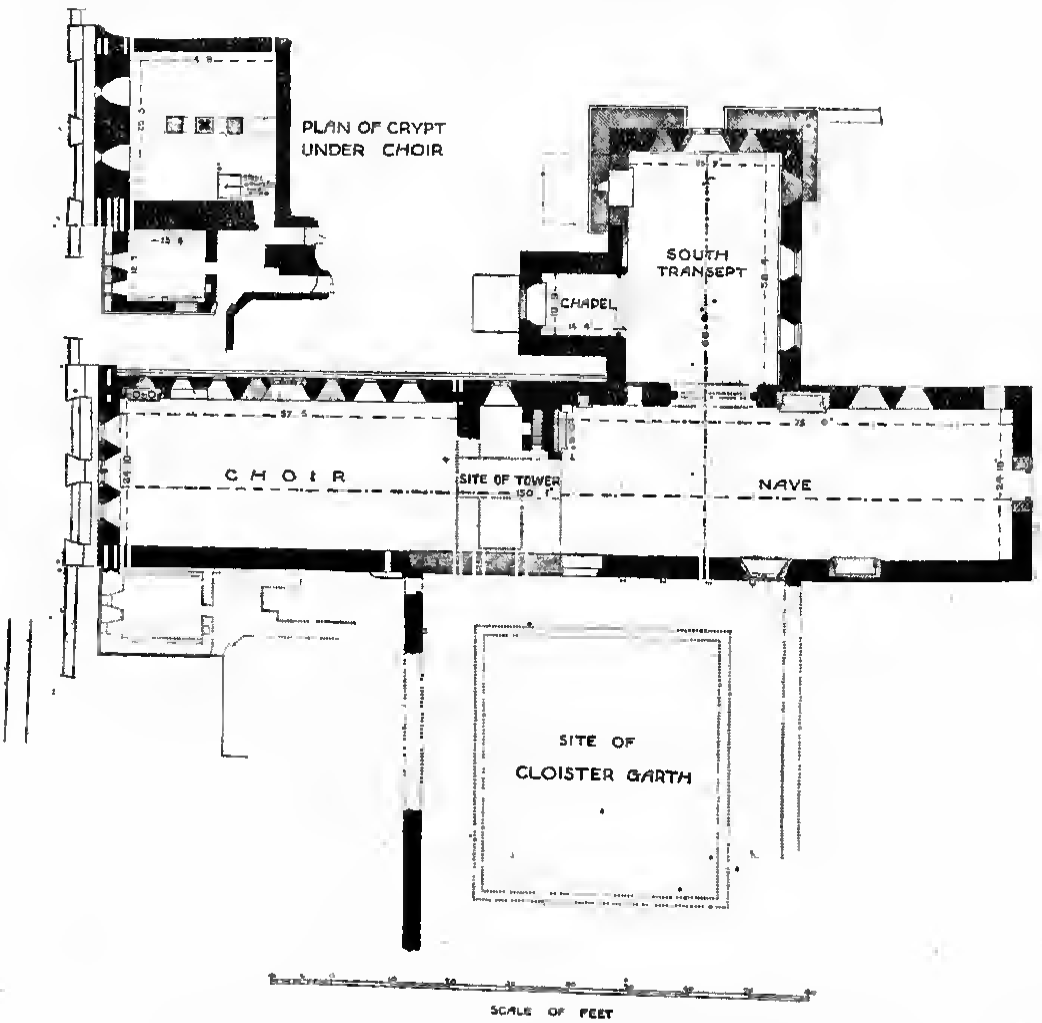
external openings. This abundance of light would indicate that it had been used as a Scriptorium. The rules of the early Franciscans did not encourage much literary effort, but they gradually became in many respects more like the monastic orders, and a good deal of MS. copying was done in their houses in later times.

The eastern range of the domestic buildings in addition to the large apartments already described, contained on the ground floor going from south to north, the original eacristy, then a passage through to the east, then the chapter room and a day room to which was attached a lavatory. In the northern range, which is now in one space, the eastern end contained the refectory, and through this range there was also a passage separating the refectory from the butteries or kitchen. There are traces of a porch giving access to this passage.

The space in the western range was also divided hy a passage, leaving a kitchen and hall, probably nsed for externs. The ground and upper plan, section and elevation which are given herewith are, for the most part, self-explanatory, and render further description unnecessary.

Buttevant Friary, Co. Cork.—There are the remains of two religious houses at Buttevant, one an Augustinian foundation, and the other, which is vested in the Board, is said to have been a Franciscan house. The original name of Buttevant was Kilnamullagh; the modern name was given to it by the Barry family, and was derived from their watchword, "Boutez en avant," in an engagement when the McCarthys were defeated here.



GROUND PLAN AND PLAN OF CRYPT OF BUTTEVANT FRIARY.

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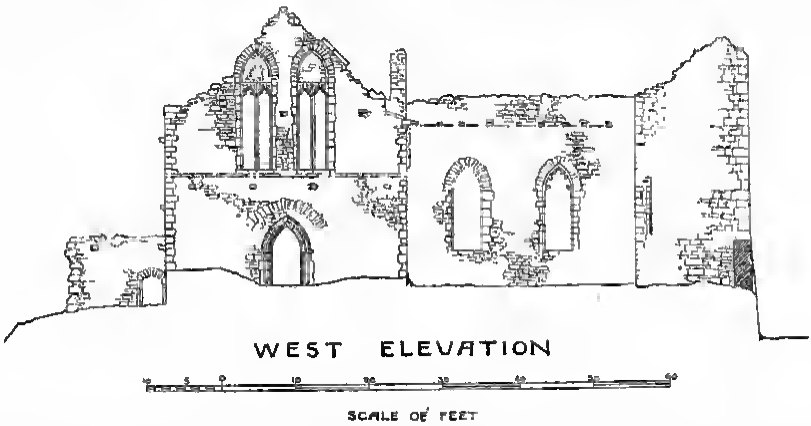
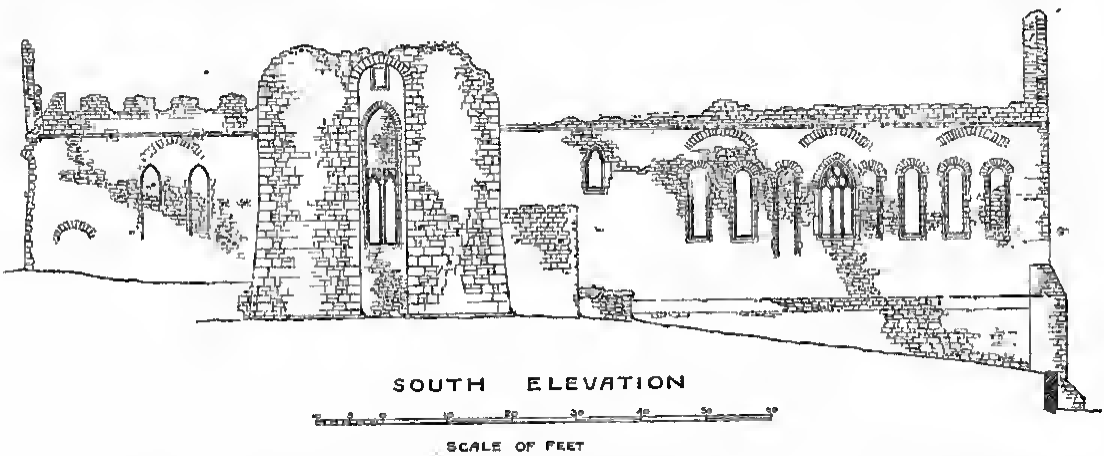
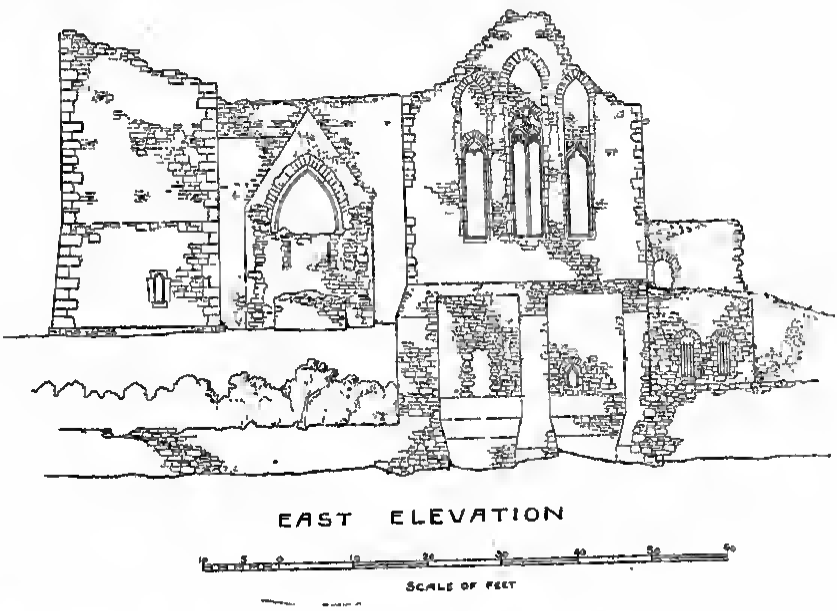
The Augustinian Monastery was founded by Philip de Barry, at Ballybeg, in 1237 (Archdall states it was founded in 1229 by William de Barry); and in



1251 David Oge Barry erected a house for Friars Minor (Franciscane) dedicated to St. Thomas. This family erected five castles in Co. Cork, and several religious houses; its representative in 1555 was created Viscount Buttevant,



and in 1627 the then holder of the title became Earl of Barrymore. The Manor of Buttevant was sold by Richard the last Earl, and in 1831 it came into poesession of Lord Doneraile.



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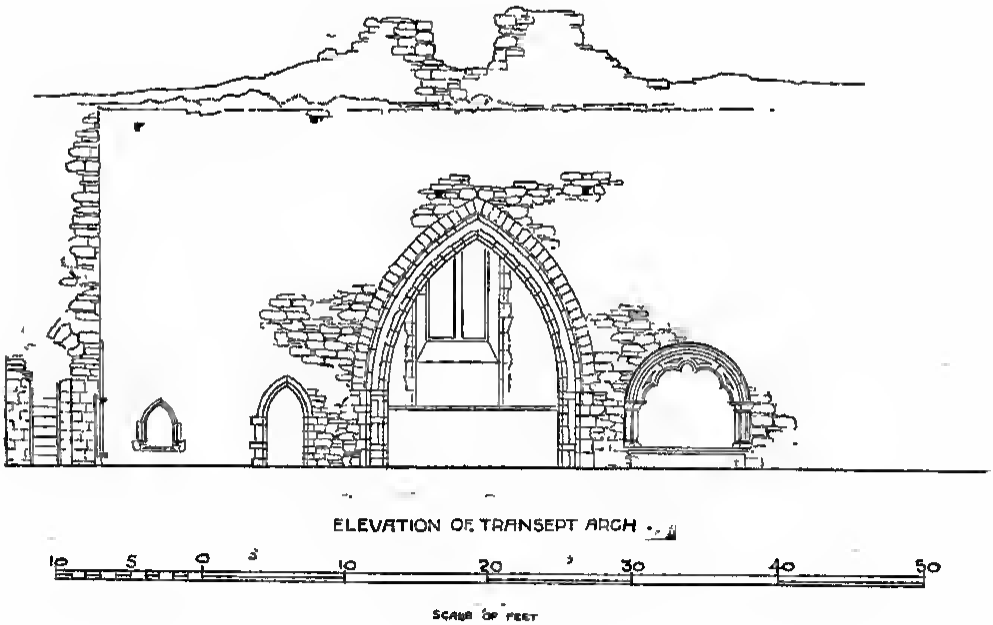
BUTTEVANT FRIARY.



There were several churches and religious houses in the town, and the Augustinian Monastery is frequently confused with the Friary in historical references. The latter is the structure here illustrated, and it will be seen its architectural features are more elaborate than those of the other Franciscan houses in County Cork. In its detail it resembled the Augustinian Monastery which stands not far distant from it to the south.

Of the Franciscan house there remains only the church, consisting of a nave and choir with a southern transept in which ie a small eastern chapel. The nave and choir were separated by a tower which fell in 1814. The domestic buildings and cloister garth lay to the north, but these have disappeared leaving only a few fragments of broken wall to indicate their former existence. The whole of this area, as well as the space within the walls of the church, is now occupied by crowded graves and tombstones.

There are two well-defined periods of architecture in the structure. The original 13th century work of the transitional or early pointed type had red-stone dressings for the windowe; the later insertions are of limestone.

The nave is 24 ft. 10 in. in width internally, and 75 ft. from the west gable to the base of the tower. The original doorway was in the south side and was round-headed, and there were two lancet lights in the south wall of the nave; these lights were built up when the doorway was changed to the west gable, and the two original gable lights were filled in with late Tudor windows, and clerestory lights of the same period were placed in the north wall of nave. The tower seems to have been inserted at this time.

The choir, measuring 57 ft. 5 in., and the same width as the nave, was lighted by a range of eight tall narrow round-headed windows in the south side, and two early pointed windows in the east gable. In the south wall near the east gable are a double piscina under a built-up window and the sedilia under the next window.

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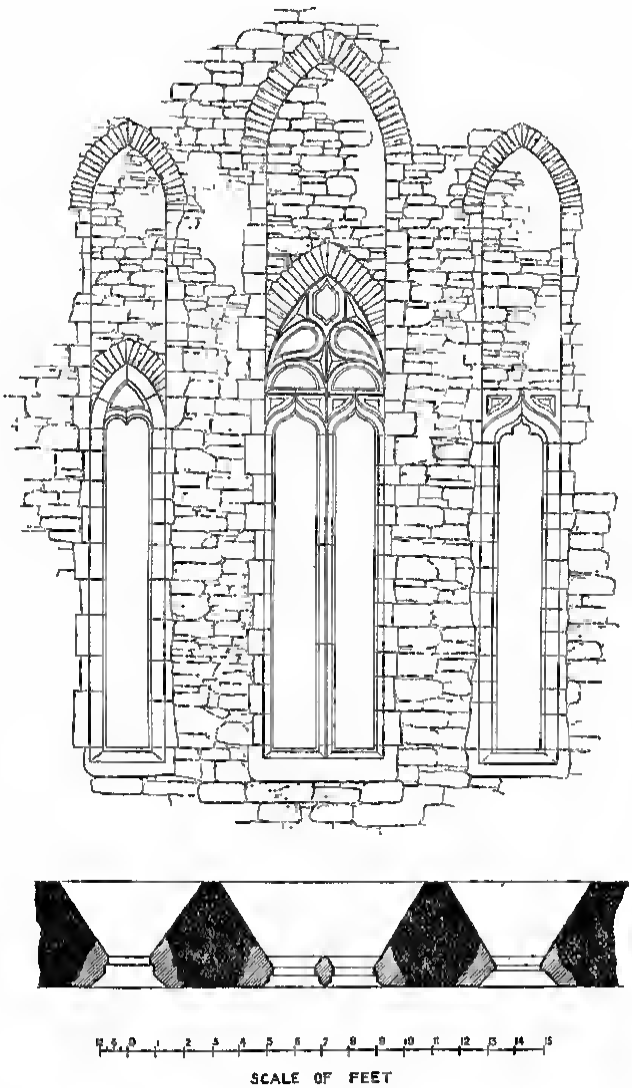
BUTTEVANT FRIARY.



PLAN AND ELEVATION OF EAST WINDOW SHOWING LATER INSERTIONS.

The high altar stood at the east end of the choir, and under it was the tomb of the founder, who is said to have been buried here. There is no trace of a tomb at the N.E. angle where the founder's tomb is usually placed. The ground on which the choir is built slopes down to the edge of the river Awbeg, and to occupy the space a crypt, measuring 25 ft. 3 in. by 24 ft. 8 in., was constructed, the vaulting of which was supported by a single column in the centre. Below this is a lower chamber. The floor of the upper crypt is at present heaped with human bones and skulls; at one time the apartment was closely packed to the roof with them, but they are rapidly diminishing; visitors from a distance are said to be eager to take them away as specimens.

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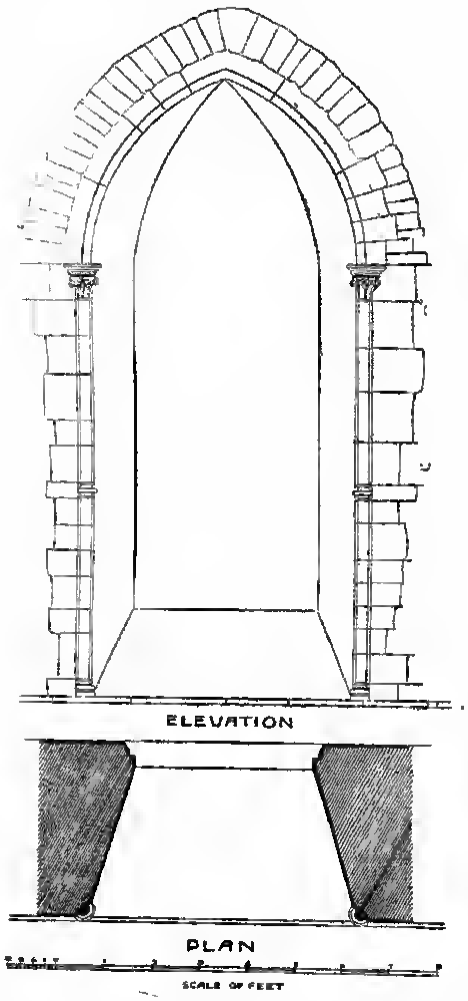
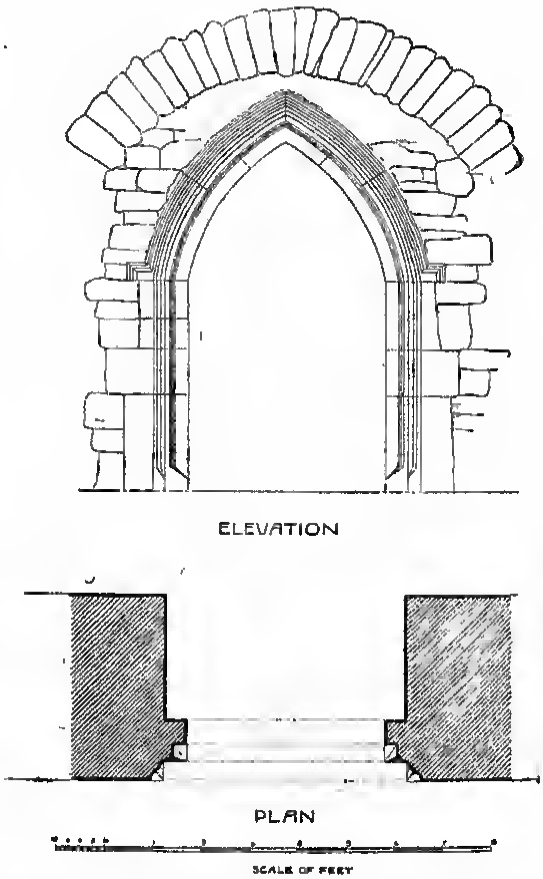
In the south side of the choir a three-light window with tracery head has been inserted, and the space under the tower was lighted by a mullioned window of the same date as the inserted tower. There is a piscina at the S.E. angle of the nave, and trace of the base of an altar close to the tower wall.



BUTTEVANT FRIARY.
WINDOW IN SOUTH TRANSEPT.



BUTTEVANT FRIARY.
WEST DOORWAY.

The transept, 38 ft. 4 in. by 25 ft. 7 in., had three tall pointed windows in the south gable; two of these have been built up and the centre light has had a late two-light Tudor window inserted.

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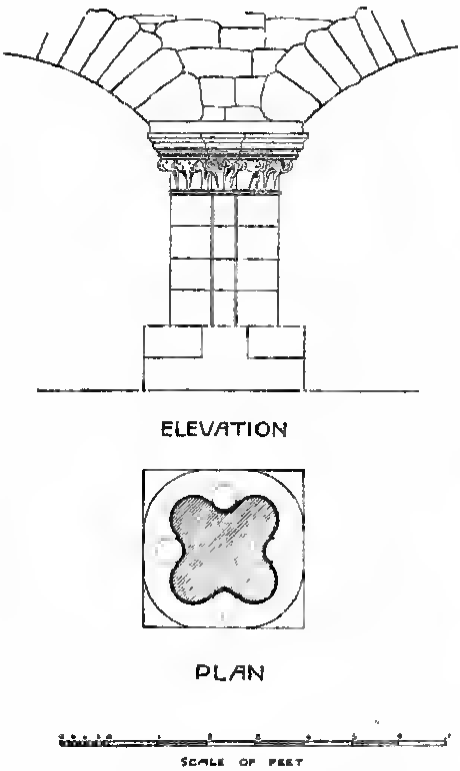
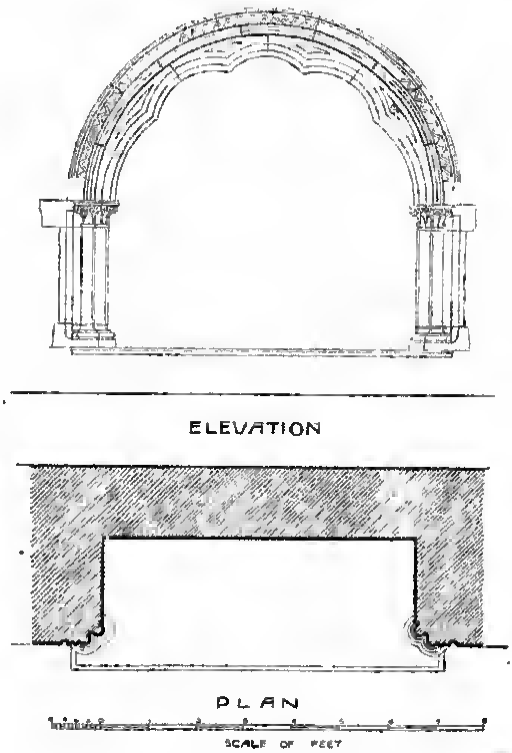
There are two early de Barry tombs in the nave walls in the position indicated by the recesses, one in the south and the other in the north wall. There is a tomb, evidently made up at a later date from the remains of earlier work, in the recess at S.E. angle of the nave. The crowded and neglected condition of the graves and tombstones within the walls limits the extent of work of preservation possible here.



PLAN AND ELEVATION OF PIER IN CRYPT.
BUTTEVANT FRIARY.



TOMB IN NORTH WALL OF NAVE.
BUTTEVANT FRIARY.

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(2) RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

In our Reports for 1902-3, and for 1904-5, we were compelled to draw Your Lordehips' attention to the unsatisfactory working of the Letterkenny and Burtonport Railway by the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company. We are happy to be able to report that a considerable improvement has eince taken place, and that complaints of delay and other inoonveniences have become much l ss frequent.

(3) LOANS.

Housing of the Working Classee (Ireland) Act, 1908.

This Act came into force on the 21st December, 1908, and up to the present the Board have received a large number of applicatione for loane of considerable amount. The proviciion of Section 14 that the rate of intereet charged ehall be the minimum for the time being allowed for loans out of the Local Loaus Fund, and the extension of the period for repayment, conetitute the principal advantages which the Act confers on local bodiee who borrow for the purpose of building artizans' dwellings. The poetponement of payments of principal for two years from the date of the mortgage deed, and the anticipated contributions towards local chargee, out of the housing Fund which the Act creates, will aleo serve to induce local authorities to undertake building schemee. Consequently, the Board anticipate many applicatione for loans in the near future. Certain applications have already been made which the Board were not in a position to entertain; in some cases the local authorities applied for advances to enable them to pay off exieting liabilities incurred in respect of houeing schemes, including loane from banke and other private parties, and Government loans obtained from this Department. The Board, acting on Your Lordships' instructione, decline in all casee of private loans to make advances for their redemption; and they do not anticipate that many oasee will arise of Government loans where advances to repay them could be made without infringing the general requirements which Your Lordshipe have laid down, viz., that euch reborrowing will be allowed only when it can be effected without loss to the Local Loane Fund, and when it will not have the effect of relieving present at the expense of future ratepayere.

Bridges Acte.

(4 & 5 Wm. IV., cap. 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 50, &c.)

John's Bridge, Kilkenny.

Important technical queetione arose affecting the granting of loans to the local authoritiee concerned in this case. The structure is to be of Ferro-concrete, the propoeed epan being the largest in that material up to the present time in the United Kingdom, and since there has been no lengthy experience as to the life of euch worke, the period for repayment of the loans required careful consideration in order that the local authorities might derive the utmoet benefit the Government could give, having due regard to the proper eafeguarding of the public interests. The Local Government Board recommended a period of 50 yeare, with which this Board concurred; and finally, at the cloee of the financial year, your Lordships sanctioned the ieeue of loane for this period to the County Council and Corporation of Kilkenny for the purpoee of rebuilding the bridge.

Advancee, Repayments, and Arrears.

The earliest mention of Public Works Loane to be found in the Abetract (Appendix G.) submitted by the Board ie in connection with the Statute 57 Geo. III., c. 34, paesed in 1817. The total of all loan advances from that date to 31st March, 1909 (with certain loans made under epecial Acts before 1817), is £48,499,085.

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The classified abstract in Appendix (G.) pages 74 to 77 shows the portions of this amount which have been (1) repaid, (2) remitted, (3) written off from Local Loans Fund, or (4) which remain outstanding. The figures showing repayment, remission, &c., of the total sum advanced are as follows:—

	£
Total Repayments	30,380,800
Total Remissions	8,156,974
Written off from Local Loans Fund, less £99 subsequently received	181,792
Portion of Church Fund Loans regarded as irrecoverable	6,553
Outstanding Balances	9,772,966
	£48,499,085

The aggregate of outstanding balances is representsd in the books of the Office by 33,107 open accounts. The loans generally are in course of repayment by half-yearly instalments.

The amount issued to borrowers in the year 1908-1909 out of moneys advanced by the National Debt Commissioners for loan purposes was £361,282, as against £434,796 in 1907-8, and £573,164 in 1906-1907.

The issues for 1908-9 show a decrease of £73,514 as compared with 1907-8.

Increased issues were made on the following services:—Counties, £2,028; Quarries, £6,900; Public Health, £22,712; Small Dwellings, £3,685; Agriculture and Technical Instruction, £775; Land Improvement, £5,868; Drainage Maintenance, £46; Land Improvement Preliminary Expenses, £400; Lunatic Asylum Buildings, £4,124; Workhouse Buildings, £3,898; and Land Law, £4,492.

The most important decreases occurred on the under-mentioned services:—Housing of the Working Classes, £27,657; Glebe, £1,853; Arterial Drainage, £1,091; Labourers Acts, £61,922; Dispensary Houses, £2,246; National School Teachers' Residences, £741; Schools and Colleges, £3,370; and Seed Act, 1908, £29,561.

Of the total amount of £361,282 issued, £181,601 was advanced on the following Services:—

	£
Lunatic Asylums Buildings	21,753
Public Health	105,191
Labourers Acts	18,661
Housing of the Working Classes	17,607
Workhouse Buildings	18,389
	£181,601

The receipts in the year were £430,201 in repayment of principal, and £352,954 in respect of interest, making together £783,155. Of this sum, £733,253 was paid over by the Board to the National Debt Commissioners in discharge of principal and interest on foot of loans made out of the Local Loans Fund and £28,783 to the Irish Land Commission in respect of loans advanced out of the Irish Church Fund.

The following table shows the payments towards discharge of Loans, and the arrears of principal and interest for the last four years:—

Year.	Payments.	Arrears.			Total Principal outstanding (excluding Amounts written off).
		Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1905-1906	851,662	212,455	104,165	318,620	9,899,142
1906-1907	881,978	205,432	101,945	307,377	9,930,493
1907-1908	835,282	206,518	101,488	308,006	9,874,133
1908-1909	783,155	179,310	38,491	217,801	9,779,519

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The following Abstract shows the arrears on the various loan services in each of the past two years:—

—	To 31st March, 1908.			To 31st March, 1909.			Principal Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1909.
	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public Works Loans generally	27,439	4,437	31,876	26,722	3,700	30,422	5,752,773
Public Health Acts	145	168	313	239	429	668	1,812,157
Railways	129,825	73,585	203,410	104,712	12,484	117,196	204,270
Land Loans payable by Owners	25,858	12,073	37,931	24,855	10,736	35,591	1,192,383
Land Law Loans Act, 1881, payable by Occupiers	15,824	3,402	19,226	14,875	3,174	18,049	486,967
Arterial Drainage Charges, payable by Owners	7,016	6,793	13,809	7,417	6,795	14,212	294,378
Arterial Drainage Charges, payable by occupiers	411	1,030	1,441	490	1,173	1,663	36,501
	206,518	101,488	308,606	179,310	38,491	217,801	(a) 9,779,519

(a) Excluding Amounts, £181,801, written off from the Local Loans Fund, of which £99 was subsequently received, and paid over to the Exchequer.

Arrears on Public Works Loans generally show a nett decrease, as compared with 31st March, 1908, of £1,454. The increases on the following services were:—Labourers' Dwellings, £45; and National School Teachers' Residences, £3; while on Harbours, Housing of the Working Classes, Schools and Training Colleges, Labourers Acts Loans and Glebe there were decreases of £11, £469, £18, £958, and £43 respectively.

The arrears of loans for Railways show a nett decrease of £86,214, made up as follows:—Decrease—Southern, £812; Letterkenny, £1,200; Limavady and Dungiven, £29,833; Fishguard and Rosslare, £21,035, and Sligo and Leitrim, £33,334.

In the case of the three lines last mentioned, the decreases are wholly or mainly due to remissions under the Public Works Loans Act, 1908, as follows:—

—	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	£	£	£
Limavady and Dungiven	17,601	12,232	29,833
Fishguard and Rosslare (Waterford and Wexford)	7,054	13,981	21,035
Sligo and Leitrim	.	32,900	32,909

In addition a sum of £38,000 previously written off the loan for the Waterford and Wexford Railway was remitted.*

Arrears on Land Loans payable by owners stood at £35,591, as against £37,931 on 31st March, 1908, a decrease of £2,340, under the following heads:—Land Improvement £1,210; Land Act, 1870, £1,130.

The issues made in the year under the Land Law Act, 1881 (44 and 45 Vic., c. 49, sec. 31) brought the total advances, from the commencement of the service, to occupiers of land for the improvement of their holdings to £1,396,866 10s. 0d. Of this sum £897,833 19s. 0d. principal had been repaid, (including £99 9s. 9d. recovered in respect of written off loans), and £12,165 5s. 2d. written off the assets of the Local Loans Fund to the 31st March, 1909, and on that date there were arrears of principal £14,875 4s. 10d. which, with £472,091 10s. 9d. principal not yet due, represented the total amount outstanding, viz.:—£486,966 15s. 7d.

The arrears, principal and interest, under the Land Law Act, 1881, stood at £18,049 at the close of the year as against £19,226 on 31st March, 1908—a decrease of £1,177.

The arrears on Arterial Drainage charges payable by owners show an increase of £403, and on the charges payable by occupiers in the River Suck Drainage District an increase of £222.

* See Appendix F, Note (k), page 73.

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Rates of Interest.

By Treasury Minute of 9th September, 1907, the rates of interest on loans advanced on the security of local rates were fixed at 3½ per cent. for periods not exceeding 30 years, and at 3¾ per cent. for periods exceeding 30 but not exceeding 50 years.

The following statement shows the rates of interest chargeable on the several amounts constituting the aggregate balances of principal outstanding on all the loan services in each of the years ended 31st March, 1907, 1908, and 1909, respectively:—

—	31st March, 1907.	31st March, 1908.	31st March, 1909.
	£	£	£
Free of Interest,	1,059	1,049	1,162
2¾ per cent.,	201,338	188,585	171,869
3 ,,	64,434	62,279	60,877
3⅛ ,,	736,836	691,739	838,995
£3 2*s.* 9*d.* per cent.,	11,486	10,442	9,398
3¼ per cent.,	1,378,836	1,308,085	1,257,758
3⅜ ,,	160,711	154,736	148,976
3½ ,,	4,216,445	4,255,767	4,326,801
3¾ ,,	1,633,693	1,696,048	1,734,374
4 ,,	781,366	775,293	730,114
4½ ,,	466,367	498,225	493,822
5 ,,	2,970	2,156	1,474
Advances on which interest is deferred, pending the completion of the works,	14,010	—	—
Total Local Loans Fund,	9,669,549	9,642,404	9,575,420
Church Fund Loans—at 1 per cent.,	254,436	225,220	197,546
	*9,923,985	†9,867,624	‡9,772,966

* Exclusive of —£218,770 written off from the Account of the Assets of the Local Loans Fund.
—£8,508 portion of Church Fund Loans, considered as irrecoverable.
† ,, —£219,508 written off from the Account of the Assets of the Local Loans Fund.
—£6,508 portion of Church Fund Loans, considered as irrecoverable.
‡ ,, —£181,891 written off from the Account of the Assets of the Local Loans Fund.
—£6,553 portion of Church Fund Loans, considered as irrecoverable.

Statement showing the average rate of interest in respect of advances from the Local Loans Fund during the last ten years, calculated by computing the interest paid in each year on the principal outstanding at end of the preceding year.

Year ended.	Balance outstanding.	Interest received in the ensuing year.	Average rate of Interest received for the year.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
31st March, 1899,	8,239,276 15 11	272,322 2 9	3 6 1
,, 1900,	8,397,201 3 6	303,267 17 1	3 12 2
,, 1901,	8,391,150 18 7	309,926 9 0	3 13 10
,, 1902,	8,489,644 3 7	294,090 16 3	3 9 3
,, 1903,	8,857,624 4 11	310,712 8 9	3 10 1
,, 1904,	9,228,872 14 3	323,270 4 8	3 10 0
,, 1905,	9,483,289 16 2	329,177 4 11	3 9 5
,, 1906,	9,592,576 8 3	342,722 10 9	3 11 5
,, 1907,	9,669,549 2 11	343,193 1 5	3 11 0
,, 1908	9,642,403 8 4	351,011 5 2	3 12 10

The following Statements show:—

(1.) The rates of interest payable to this Board in respect of the sum of £361,282 advanced during the last financial year;

(2.) The terms of years over which repayment of the advances has been spread; and

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(3.) The mode of repayment, *i.e.*, by equal instalments of principal and interest combined by way of annuity, or by equal instalments of principal, with interest on the principal sum from time to time outstanding.

(TABLE 1).

Service.	Free of Interest.	Rates of Interest.								
		2¾			3¼		3½	3¾		
Class I.										
Loans Secured on Undertakings.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Quarries, Mines, &c., .	–	–	–	–	–	–	45,900	–	–	–
Housing of the Working Classes.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,000	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,900	–	–	–
Class II.										
Loans Secured on Rates.										
County Councils, .	–	–	–	–	50	–	10,353	–	–	–
Lunatic Asylum Buildings.	–	140	–	–	1,500	–	17,013	3,100	–	–
Housing of the Working Classes.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,055	11,553	–	–
Public Health, . .	–	–	–	–	187	–	93,431	11,573	–	–
Labourers' Acts, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,224	17,437	–	–
Dispensary Houses, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,616	–	–
Workhouse Buildings,	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,539	7,850	–	–
Acquisition of Small Dwellings, . .	–	–	–	–	84	–	11,331	–	–	–
Agriculture & Technical Instruction.	–	–	–	–	–	–	275	8,900	–	–
	–	140	–	–	1,821	–	146,221	63,029	–	–
Class III.										
Loans Secured on Land.										
River Drainage Maintenance.	–	–	–	–	–	–	198	–	–	–
Improvements of Lands	–	–	–	–	–	–	42,138	–	–	–
Land Improvement Preliminary Expenses.	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land Law, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,758	–	–	–
	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	72,094	–	–	–
Class IV.										
Miscellaneous Loans.										
Glebe Loans, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,247	–	–	–
Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland), 1908.	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,690	–	–	–
National School Teachers' Residences.	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,630	–	–	–
Non-Vested Schools & Training Colleges.	–	–	–	–	–	–	510	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,077	–	–	–
Grand Total, .	2,000	140	–	–	1,821	–	294,292	63,029	–	–
						£361,282				
Percentage of Advances at each Rate per cent.	0·55	0·04	–	–	0·50	–	81·46	17·45	–	–

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(TABLE 2.)

Service.	Terms of Years.				
	Not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 but not exceeding 30 years.	Exceeding 30 but not exceeding 40 years.	Exceeding 40 but not exceeding 50 years.	Exceeding 50 but not exceeding 68½ years.
Class I.	£	£	£	£	£
Loans Secured on Undertakings.					
Quarries, Mines, &c.,	45,900	—	—	—	—
Housing of the Working Classes,	4,000	—	—	—	—
	49,900	—	—	—	—
Class II.					
Loans Secured on Rates.					
County Councils,	8,599	1,804	—	—	—
Lunatic Asylum Buildings,	13,903	4,700	3,100	50	—
Housing of the Working Classes,	—	—	250	13,358	—
Public Health,	10,716	82,802	6,595	5,078	—
Labourers Acts,	—	—	50	540	18,071
Dispensary Houses,	—	—	2,616	—	—
Workhouse Buildings,	2,404	8,135	7,850	—	—
Acquisition of Small Dwellings,	5,418	5,997	—	—	—
Agriculture and Technical Instruction.	275	—	8,900	—	—
	41,315	103,438	29,361	19,026	18,071
Class III.					
Loans Secured on Lands.					
River Drainage Maintenance,	198	—	—	—	—
Improvement of Lands,	—	30,815	11,323	—	—
Land Improvement, Preliminary Expenses.	2,000	—	—	—	—
Land Law,	—	29,758	—	—	—
	2,198	60,573	11,323	—	—
Class IV.					
Miscellaneous Loans.					
Glebe Loans,	—	200	7,047	—	—
Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) 1908.	11,690	—	—	—	—
National School Teachers' Residences.	—	—	6,630	—	—
Non-vested Schools and Training Colleges.	—	—	510	—	—
	11,690	200	14,187	—	—
Grand Total,	105,103	164,211	54,871	19,026	18,071
		£361,282			
Percentage of Advances for each term of years.	29·10	45·45	15·20	5·27	4·98

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(TABLE 3).

Service	Mode of Repayment. By Way of Annuity. Not exceeding 20 Years.	Exceeding 20 but not exceeding 30 Years.	Exceeding 30 but not exceeding 40 Years.	Exceeding 40 but not exceeding 50 Years	Exceeding 50 but not exceeding 62½ Years.	By Equal Instalments of Principal. Not exceeding 20 Years.	Exceeding 20 but not exceeding 30 Years.	Exceeding 30 but not exceeding 40 Years.	Exceeding 40 but not exceeding 50 Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Class I.									
Loans Secured on Undertakings.									
Quarries, Mines, &c.,	–	–	–	–	–	45,900	–	–	–
Working Classes,	–	–	–	–	–	4,000	–	–	
	–	–	–	–	–	49,900	–		
Class II.									
Loans Secured on Rates.									
County Councils,	–	–	–	–	–	8,599	1,804	–	–
Lunatic Asylum Buildings,	–	–	–	–	–	13,903	4,700	3,100	50
Housing of the Working Classes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	13,358
Public Health,	–	–	–	–	–	10,716	82,802	6,595	5,078
Labourers Acts,	–	–	50	540	18,071	–	–	–	–
Dispensary Houses,	–	–	428	–	–	2,404	–	2,188	–
Workhouse Buildings,	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,135	7,850	–
Acquisition of Small Dwellings,	–	–	–	–	–	5,418	5,997	–	
Agriculture and Technical Instruction.	–	–	–	–	–	275	–	8,900	–
	–	–	478	540	18,071	41,315	103,438	28,883	18,486
Class III.									
Loans Secured on Lands.									
River Drainage Maintenance,	198		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improvement of Lands,	–	30,815	11,323	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land Improvement, Preliminary Expenses	–	–	–	–	–	2,000	–	–	–
Land Law,	–	29,758	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	198	60,573	11,323	–	–	2,000	–	–	–
Class IV.									
Miscellaneous Loans.									
Glebe Loans,	–	200	7,047	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland), 1908.	–	–	–	–	–	11,690	–	–	–
National School Teachers' Residences.	–	–	6,630	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Vested Schools and Training Colleges.	–	–	510	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	200	14,187	–	–	11,690	–	–	–
Grand Total,	198	60,773	25,988	540	18,071	104,905	103,438	28,883	18,486
					£361,282				
Percentage of Advances for each term of years,	0·06	16·82	7·20	0·15	4·98	29·04	28·63	8·00	5·12

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(4). MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

The following Returne have been furnished to other Departments or for presentation to Parliament:—

(I.) Inspectors of Lunatic Aeylume: Statement of Repaymente, 1907-08, by Counties and County Boroughe in respect of Loane for Lunatic Aeylum Buildings.

(II.) Local Government Board: (*a.*) Return of outetanding balances of loans at 31et March, 1908, due by County Boroughs, Urban Districts, and Towns, for local taxation return;

(*b.*) Summary of repayments of expenditure for Arterial Drainage, Acts 26 and 27 Vio., and 29 and 30 Vio.

(*c.*) Return of outstanding balances of loans at 1st November, 1908, due by Rural District Councile, in reepect of loans under the Labourers Acte.

(III.) National Debt Commiesionere: Local Loans Fund—Particulars of advances, repayments, outstanding balances, etc., for year ending 31st March, 1908.

(IV.) Special Commiesioner, Income Tax Department—Return of interest reoeived in respect of Railway Loans for year to 31et March, 1908.

(V.) Land Commiesion—Church Fund—Estimated repayments from 1909-10 to 1924-5.

(VI.) Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial School—Return of outetanding balances of loane for Industrial Schoole, etc., 1st January, 1908.

Reporte have been furniehed to your Lordshipe during the year ou the following Bills:—

Alliance and Dublin Coneumers Gae.
Ards Railway.
Lisburn Urban District Council.
Fermoy Urbau District Council.
Kilkenny, Castlecomer and Athy Railway.
Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.
Newry, Keady and Tynan Railway.
Sligo and Arigna (Valley Extension) Railway.
Sligo and Bundoran Railway.
Collooney, Ballina and Belmullet Railways and Piers.

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordehipe' obedient Servants,

GEORGE C. V. HOLMES.

GEORGE A. STEVENSON.

PHILIP HANSON.

H. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

26*th October*, 1909.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX (A.)

DETAILS OF VOTED SERVICES.

The following represent the principal new works carried out during the year. In addition, however, many works of minor importance, including the reconstruction of the drainage arrangements at certain buildings, were executed.

Military Buildings.

Royal Hibernian Military School.—The Library and Recreation Room was commenced and almost completed during the year.

The old building, formerly occupied by Schoolmasters, was adapted for the pupil teachers and occupied by them early in the year.

The house formerly occupied by the pupil teachers has been altered and adapted for use for additional dormitories, a heating chamber for the new hot water system, and for other purposes.

Tenders have been obtained for a general system of heating and ventilation. This system will be, it is expected, in full working order before the winter of 1909.

The hot water supply to the boys' Ablution Room has been augmented by the erection of a supplementary boiler.

Ordnance Survey.—The steam fire engine has been replaced by a modern gas engine and pumping plant. A good pressure of watsr can now be obtained in the fire mains almost instantaneously.

Coast Guard and Royal Naval Reserve Buildings.

County Antrim, Blackhead War Signal Station.—A site and right of way has been secured, and the plans and specification prepared for this new station, but owing to legal difficulties regarding a title a lease could not be prepared until the end of the financial year. The works have since been put in hand.

County Cork, Bere Island New War Signal Station.—Negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of a new site.

County Cork, Templebreedy War Signal Station.—The site for this station has been secured and the drawings prepared.

County Cork, Sybil Point War Signal Station.—A new station, containing Watch Room, Sleeping Room, Porch, Stores, etc., has been completed and occupied during the year. A semaphore and flagstaff have been erected.

County Mayo, Keem Coastguard Station.—A small building consisting of station and fuel stores, and sanitary accommodation has been provided at Achill Head.

Civil Departments.

Irish Land Commission.—A new reinforced conorete five-st rey building at the rere of No. 23 Upper Merrion Street is now being completed.

Additional offices have been secured at No. 18 Nassau Street for the Public Trustee, who, with his staff, has been transferred from No. 64 Merrion Square.

National Library.—The electric lighting of the reading rooms has been entirely remodelled, the high level arc lamps being replaced by low level metallic filament incandescent lamps.

New Royal College of Science.—Good progress continues to be made with the erection of this building. A contract bas been entsred into for heating and ventilation.

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National Museum of Science and Art.—Special accommodation has been provided for the exhibition of a collection of specimens illustrative of Economic Geology.

Considerable improvements have been effected in the electric lighting, notably in connection with Irish Antiquities and the China and Pottery Exhibits.

The basement rooms facing Kildare Street have been adapted for the proper exhibition of a number of crosses, inscribed stones, "dug out" canoes, and other Irish Antiquities.

New Workshops for the Science and Art Museum and the Board of Works.—The new workshops, Merrion Place, have been completed and occupied.

The old workshops formerly used by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have been demolished, and the site cleared for the purposes of the proposed Mechanical Engineering Laboratory in connection with the new Royal College of Science.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.—Additional accommodation for the staff has been provided at No. 16 Upper Merrion Street.

Botanic Gardens.—A commodious unheated house has been erected adjoining the fernery, and a small house has been provided in the lower yard for the purpose of growing Alpine plants. Some small structural alterations were carried out in the offices whereby the classroom accommodation for students has been increased.

General Registry Office.—Additional accommodation has been provided for Census papers, in preparation for the approaching Census.

Public Record Office.—In continuation of a previous service, four additional bays have been reshelved in the Treasury to facilitate the storage of records under a new arrangement.

Registry of Deeds.—The ventilation of offices situated on the upper floor has been improved.

Registration of Titles.—A store for stationery has been formed, and fitted with iron shelving, with a view to its future use as a strong room when the necessity for increased folio accommodation arises.

Rooms at Coleraine House have been fitted up for portion of the staff of the Registry of Titles and for a caretaker.

Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts.—The public staircases from the northern yard to the Courts have been widened, and the congestion which frequently occurred on these staircases has been thereby relieved.

Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings.

Depôt, Phœnix Park.—Numerous small works were carried out, mainly for improved sanitary accommodation.

Public Education Buildings.

At Inchicore, Marlborough Street, and West Dublin Model Schools, glazed folding partitions have been provided.

Dundrum Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Good progress has been made with the erection of a new Refractory Block for male patients. The building comprises single cells, day rooms, exercise yards, and the necessary sanitary accommodation for patients and attendants.

Queen's Colleges.

Belfast.—A new photographic room with dark rooms has been erected over the entrance hall and staircase of the medical building.

Additional roads and concrete walks have been formed in the grounds for more convenient approach to the several departments.

These works were in continuation of the extensions of the Medical, Chemical and Physiological Buildings.

The ventilation of the English Room has been improved.

Cork.—Additional fire-hose and piping have been provided.

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Postal and Telegraph Builnings.

General Post Office, Dublin.—The exteneion to the General Poet Office, Dublin, for which tenders have been received, ie to be a building of three etoreys and a basement.

It is to be erected in Princes Street at the western eide of and adjoining the exieting Post Office buildings. The new etructure will cover an area of ovsr 6,300 eq. feet, and the whole of the ground floor will be devoted to the purposes of a Poetmen'e Sorting Office, with a Public Enquiry Office, and a room for the officials in charge. The firet floor will be allocated to the Solicitor's Department, now occupying temporary premises in Upper Sackville Street; the Inveetigation Branch now at No. 5 Bereeford Place; and the Regietry, the latter branch being provided with additional etorage accommodation in the basement. The upper floor will be utilised chiefly ae a dining room for the sorters, poetmen and telegraphists, with kitchen, pantry, and scullery accommodation. A portion of the upper floor will be reserved for the purposee of the Telegraph Meeeengere' Institute, until the epace may be required for other purpoees. The baeement, other than that section occupied by the Regietry, will form a store for uniforme and workshops, and the furnace room for heating purposes will be placed in thie portion of the building.

The building is designed to be fire proof, the floors being formed of tubular concrete on cased steel girdere, supported by cased steel stanchions. Two fire-proof staircases are provided; in the well epace of one will be erected a lift for passenger and goods traffic. The walls will be chiefly of brick, the main front to Princes Street being faced with granite ashlar to match the present buildinge. The scheme, which forms the second section of the proposed alterations and additions, also includee the provieion of new eanitary accommodation for the Postmen and Telegraph Meesengers and some minor alteratione to the main building. The total area of floor space is 21,305 square feet.

No. 5 Beresford Place.—Thsse premieee have been fitted up for the reception of the Surveyor's Staff of the Midland and Northern Dietricts, transferred from Collegs Green Post Office and Aldborough Houee.

Accounts' Branch.—Alterations have been carried out at No. 14 Upper Sackville Street, and some minor works executed at the newly leased premieee, No. 60 Upper Sackville Street. These works were rendered neceesary for the accommodation of the Old Age Pensions Staff.

Telegraph Office, Four Courts.—A room has been added to this Office for the uee of the Telegraph Meseengere while on duty.

Aldborough House.—The badly decayed stonework of the front cornice has been renewed, and the remainder of the etone front has been pointed and repaired where neceseary. Extensive fittinge have been erected for etorage purpoees, a gallery hae been constructed in the theatre, and other etructural works have been executed, being part of the whole scheme rendered necessary by the centralization of Post Office Stores in Dublin.

General Post Office, Belfast.—In order to make room for the increaee of parcels and other postal work, it is intended to make extensive alterations to the existing Parcels Post Building in Charlemont Street, and to erect a two-etorey addition extending at the rear to Smithfield and Berry Street, with a passage way for vans from Charlemont Street to Smithfield. The new building is specially designed with a view to providing in the future two additional floors, the roof being construoted in a manner euitable for uee eventually as a floor. The addition has a frontage to Smithfield of 165 feet and towarde Berry Street of 90 feet.

The new buildinge will be heated by hot-water—a new furnace chamber with 3 boilers being provided in the basement.

The ground floor will contain a Publio Parcel Office, entered from Charlemont Street, a Telegraph Delivery Room, exteneive etorage for bicycles, covered van way, and loading platform and space for parcel eorting (total area of 17,118 equare feet), having entrance from Smithfield; accommodation for hall porter;

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loading doors in Smithfield and Millar's Lane, enclosure for Superintendent, and three lifts for conveyance of parcels, passengers, etc., to upper floor. An emergency staircase and exit is provided communicating with each floor.

The ground floor is to be laid with maple flooring on concrete and asphalt, and the upper floors and roof constructed with tubular concrete flooring supported on steel joists and strong steel stanchions cased in concrete.

The mezzanine floor will contain Telegraph Waiting Room, Messengers' Room, Postmen's Cloak Room, and General Postal and Telegraph Stores.

On the first floor will be provided the Telegraph Messengers' Institute consisting of two rooms, the Postmen's Cloak Room, a Store for Uniforms, space for Postmen's Sorting, and a Parcels Delivery Room.

On the second floor will be placed the Dining Rooms, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry, Cloak Rooms, etc.

On the top floor are situated the Battery Room, Telegraph Engineer's Offices, and Stores, Mechanics' Workshops, and Packing Room.

During the past year a staircase at the north end of the Parcel Depôt in Charlemont Street was raised a storey, to the top floor, to serve for a fire escape or emergency staircase for this portion of the building.

The cash enclosure in the Public Office was enlarged, and the Public Counter reconstructed with super-counters.

County Antrim, Portrush.—This office was completed and occupied early in the year.

County Armagh, Armagh.—A new strong room has been erected in connection with that portion of the premises rented to Mr. Best, Solicitor. The works were practically finished.

County Cork, Bandon.—The new Post Office has been completed and is now occupied.

County Cork, Skibbereen.—Additional accommodation has been provided for parcel baskets and fuel.

County Dublin, Blackrock.—This new office is well advanced towards completion.

County Fermanagh, Enniskillen.—The Telephone Room has been furnished.

County Galway, Galway.—The Telephone Room has been altered and enlarged.

County Kerry, Tralee.—The new Post Office has been completed and is now occupied.

County Kerry, Killarney.—Good progress has been made with the alterations and additions to this office.

County Kildare, Athy.—The erection of a new office has just been commenced.

King's County, Tullamore.—The erection of a new Office was commenced in February, 1909, and good progress has been made with the work.

County Leitrim, Carrick-on-Shannon.—A new Office has been completed.

County Meath, Navan.—The building has been completed and the work of furnishing and fitting is in progress.

County Monaghan, Monaghan.—The building which was commenced in March, 1908, has been completed and the furniture and fittings supplied.

County Roscommon, Boyle.—The new Post Office is about half finished.

County Tipperary, Roscrea.—The alterations and additions at this Office have been practically finished.

Public Parks and Gardens.

Phœnix Park.—A second engine working off the Suction Gas Plant, installed last year, has been erected at the Pumping Station.

The power of the heating boilers in the Plant Houses has been increased by the addition of several sections to meet the requirements of the completed ranges of glass houses.

A suitable store shed for loam has been erected.

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Royal Harbours.

Remarks by the Harbour Masters on the Fishing Industry and trade at the several harbours will be found in Appendix D., pp. 66-69.

Kingstown Harbour, Co. Dublin.—The work of strengthening the foundations of the West Pier wharf wall was continued, and the quoin at west end of Victoria Wharf was underpinned with concrete. Additional high piles were provided at the east side of the Carlisle Pier for the quarter belting of the Mail Steamers, and steel rubber plates were fixed to the sheeting. Fender piles were renewed at the Victoria Wharf, Traders' Wharf, and Dunleary Pier. The Anemometer on the East Pier was taken down, altered in accordance with the recommendations of the Meteorological office and re-erected. A wooden shelter was erected near the West Pier head for the public use, and guard rails were provided at the Fish Bank to meet the requirements of the Factory Acts Inspectors. The improvement at the Western side of the Victoria Wharf was completed, the old urinal was removed from its position near the Railway station, and a new one with proper drainage and water supply was placed near the Boat Harbour.

The wharves, banquettes, steps, etc., etc., were maintained in good order. The Harbour buoys and moorings were examined and strengthened or repaired where necessary, and new moorings were laid down for the Harbour launch. Upwards of 62,500 tons of material were dredged from the harbour bed and deposited at sea. The new dredger to replace the smaller grab dredger sold out of the public service in the previous year, was delivered in the autumn of 1908 and did some work in the Harbour during the winter months.

Howth Harbour, Co. Dublin.—All the works were maintained in good order. The Harbour was surveyed in the autumn months.

Dunmore East Harbour, Co. Waterford.—All the works were maintained in good order. The harbour was almost completely re-sounded in September, 1908.

Ardglass Harbour, Co. Down.—The works and plant generally were maintained in good order and condition throughout the year, and a beacon was made and erected on the Molly Blaney Rock for the protection and guidance of shipping making for the North Harbour. Owing to the proposed sale of the Beauclerc Estate in the Landed Estates Court, it is anticipated a change of ownership in connection with the North or Inner Dock and various parcels of land adjoining the Harbour works will shortly take place.

Donaghadee Harbour, Co. Down.—The works suffered little or no damage from the winter storms, and the maintenance of the wharves and sea slopes was light. A beacon was made and erected on the "Wee Scotchman" rock to guide boats entering the harbour. The wharf steps and roads were kept in good order, and a concrete toe was put in at the base of the sea slope of Lemon's Wharf.

Shannon Drainage.*

Advantage was taken of the fine season and the low water in the river to repair the concrete apron of the sluices at Killaloe, where there are 42 sluice gates in the weir. Nearly 500 square yards of concrete, from 1ft. to 2½ft. deep, was put in below the sluices, and stones were thrown in to an average depth of 5 feet, where deep holes had been scoured in the bed of the river. Leaks in the sill also were stopped by the diver. The apron of Meelick Cut sluices, where there are 18 gates, was in course of repair when the water rose, and work had to be suspended. At Keelogue, where there are 12 gates, the gangway leading to them was extended 25 feet with the necessary stanchions, rails, brackets, etc. The gangway to the Athlone sluices, where there are 15 gates, was renewed, and iron guards erected to prevent access by unauthorised persons. The whole of the sluices, consisting of 8 sets, comprising 126 gates, were maintained in good order and condition.

River Maigue Navigation.

All the works have been maintained in good order.

The channel was further deepened to increase scour, and prevent silting under the bridge.

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* For Shannon Navigation, see page 54.

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APPENDIX (B).

DETAILS OF NON-VOTED SERVICES.

Arterial Drainage.

5 *and* 6 *Victoria, cap.* 89, *etc., etc.*

No new Drainage Dietricte were formed in the past year.

Drainage Maintenance.

29 *and* 30 *Victoria, cap* 49, *etc.*

Upper Inny Drainage District, Counties Westmeath, Meath, Cavan and Longford.—A queetion wae raised in Jnly as to obetructione at the mouth of the River Gaine, Lough Derevarragh, Westmeath, preventing navigation and access by boats to a quay there, during a period of exceptional drought when the waters were very low. It was explained to the complainante that neither the Board of Works nor the Drainage Board have any power to carry out works other than maintenance or restoration of the conditions exieting when the District was handed over to the local Board. As a result of communication with the Drainage Board it is understood that eteps were taken by them for the removal of the obetruction.

Fergus Drainage District, Counties Clare and Galway.—Complaint having been made of the neglected condition of this district, a detailed survey was ordered for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the worke in the district.

The inspection was in progress at the termination of the financial year.

Cahore Drainage District, County Wexford.—An inspection was made in August, 1908, to ascertain whether the Trustees were complying with their undertaking to carry out the work of restoration of this Dietrict themselves, and to spend a considerable sum on it in the working season of 1908. It was found that the progress made had not been eatisfactory, and the Truetees were so informed.

Marine Worke (Ireland) Act, 1902.

2 *Ed. VII., cap.* 24.

The boatslip at Falcorrib was finally certified ae complete in November, 1908, and the certificate of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant stating the amount of the county contribution was issued under date 15th March, 1909.

Work on the boatslip at Reenard Point, Valentia, County Kerry, has been continued throughout the year. Progress ie eomewhat slow owing to the almoet incessant traffio at the place.

The extension of the North Pier at Cleggan, County Galway, wae let by contract in September, 1908, and a eatiefactory etart made with the work.

As etated in our Report of laet year (page 53), the works at Liscannor were suspended owing to the fact that the Receiver over the affaire of the Contractor had done nothing to complete the contract. An arrangement hae been made with the Receiver under which the Contractor has been relieved from further liability under the contract, and his claims settled. The Board are in communication with the Irish Government as to the completion of the Harbour worke.

The repairs and extension to the Pier at Downiee Bay, County Donegal, have been in progreee throughout the year, and a considerable amount of work has been done. Progrees is neoessarily slow owing to the principal portion of the work executed so far having had to be done by divers.

In compliance with the regulations iseued by the Home Secretary under the provisione of the Factoriee Acts, lighting, life-saving, and protection appliances were provided and fixed at the Portnoo, Cladnageragh and Gortnaeate Piere, County Donegal, and at Kinvarra, Cleggan, Roundetone and Kilronan Piere, County Galway, constructed under the above Act.

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Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883.

46 *and* 47 *Vic., cap.* 26.

Portavogie Pier, County Down.—The work of constructing a new approach, quay and pier, together with excavation of rock in the bed of the harbour, has gone on without interruption throughout the year, and good progress has been made.

Kilmurvey Pier, County Galway.—The question of the repair and extension of this Pier has formed the subject of correspondence between the Board, the Irish Government, and the Galway County Council. Plans and estimates for the work have been submitted by the Board to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Piers and Harbours.

Sligo Harbour, County Sligo. (See p. 54 of the Report for 1907-08). The work of improving the Harbour was carried on during the year, and satisfactory progress made. The necessary dredging and the laying down of new moorings at Elsinore, Rosses Point, have been completed. Sums amounting to £6,000 out of the grant were advanced to the Harbour Commissioners during the year.

Tralee and Fenit Pier and Harbour, County Kerry.—(See p. 55 of the Report for 1907-08) Negotiations in connection with the proposed work at this place were continued throughout the year. Plans and estimate for a timber structure were prepared and approved by the Board, the piles to be of Jarrah or other wood offering resistance to the sea worms. Tenders for thie work were invited by the promoters juet after the close of the financial year.

Shannon Navigation.*

The whole of the works have beeu maintained in good and serviceable condition throughout the year. The banks, towpaths, and roads on the navigation have also been repaired as required and kept in good order, and 29,300 tons of material dredged and removed from the course. A timbsr jetty 75 feet long by 9 fset wide has been built at Spencer Harbour, Lough Allen, and a similar jetty at Fahy on the opposite side of the lake to facilitate the exteneion of traffic to the district. The gross tonnage carried over the navigation during the year was 87,386, as against 95,306 in ths previous year. The decrease of 7,920 tons was mainly due to a strike on the Grand Canal and to a falling off in the eand traffic at Limerick.

A Vice-Regal Commiesion held sittings at Portumna, Nenagh and Limerick in regard to a proposed new bridge over the River at Portumna, the swing span of which will remain in the Board's chargs. A series of borings in ths river bsd have since been taken by the County Surveyor for the purpose of determining the nature of the foundations.

Royal Canal.

A further detailed inspection of the canal throughout was made in September on behalf of the Board of Control, and an estimate prepared during the autumn for the works necessary to restore it to a satisfactory condition for traffic. Ths Board of Control have eince been in communication with the Irish Government in regard to the action (if any) to be taken in the matter.

Ireland Development Grant.

Steam Dredger Sisyphus.

Ths services of this dredger were not in demand by local authorities or harbour boards during the year, and she remained at Kingtsown, when not in dock for eurvey or repairs.

Tralee and Dingle Railway.

Particulars of the Board'e functions in regard to this railway are given in the Report for 1905-06. Great delay was experienced in obtaining possession of the land required for the deviations, and it was not until 15th August, 1908, that matters were in a eufficiently advanced stage for the Board to advertise

*For Shannon Drainage, see page 52.

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for tenders for the earthworke, bridges, culverts, etc. A contract for these works was entered into on 30th November, 1908, and satisfactory progress has since been made.

ARBITRATIONS UNDER "THE RAILWAYS (IRELANN) ACTS" (1851, 1860, 1864).

14 & 15 Vic., c. 70; 23 & 34 Vic., c. 97; and 27 & 28 Vic., c. 71.

No application for the appointment of an Arbitrator has been received during the year.

INQUIRIES INTO TRAMWAY PROJECTS.

23 & 24 Vic., c. 152; 24 & 25 Vic., c. 102; 34 & 35 Vic., c. 114; 39 & 40 Vic., c.65; 44 & 45 Vic., c. 17, and 46 & 47 Vic., c. 43.

No inquiries were held under these Acte during the year.

LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1864; LIMITED OWNERS' RESIDENCES ACTS, 1870, &c.

27 & 28 Vic., c. 114; 34 & 35 Vic., c. 84; 40 & 41 Vic., c. 31, &c.

No Provisional or Absolute Order hae been made under these Acts during the year.

APPENDIX (C).

LOANS.

CLASS (I.)—LOANS SECURED ON UNDERTAKINGS.

Labourers' Dwellings in Towns and Housing of the Working Classes.

Nos. 8 and 17 in Abstract, p. 74.

Labouring Classee' Dwellings (Ireland) Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vic., c. 44), and the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Acts, 1890 to 1908; 53 & 54 Vic., c. 70; 56 & 57 Vic., c. 33; 57 & 58 Vic., c. 55; 59 & 60 Vic., c. 11; and 8 Edw. VII., c. 61.

The amount of loans sanctioned under the Act of 1866 while it continued operative, *i.e.*, to the close of the year 1884-85, was £281,334. The number of dwellings erected was 3,416. The rate of interest charged was 4 per cent.

During the year under report twenty applications, amounting in all to £141,808, have been received for loans under the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Acts, 1890-1908. Of these applications, seventeen, representing £140,408, were made by Urban District Councils and Town Commissioners, principally under the new Statute of laet year, which came into force on the 21st December, 1908. The regulations under which proceedings under the new Act were to be conducted had not been finally determined up to the end of the financial year. The applications included several for loans for the repayment of existing loans made by this Board. Three applications were received from public companies and private individuals for loans amounting to £1,400. The loans sanctioned, four in number, representing £13,450, included two loans to Urban District Councils amounting to £8,050, one loan £4,500 to a Company formed for the purpose of providing houses for the Poor, and one loan of £900 to a Commercial Company for houses for their employees. The loans to Urban District Councils are made under the provisions of the Public Health Acts, and are generally for the erection of working-class lodging houses. Under the Statute recently enacted, the period of repayment for loans to local bodies will

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be extended, and the terms as regards rate of interest and other conditions will be materially improved, so that a considerable increase of applications may be anticipated.

The following table shows the number and amount of the loans made each year since 1866, when the first of these Acts was passed:—

Year	No. of Applications sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	No. of Families to be accommodated
		£ s.	
1866-67,	—	—	—
1867-68,	1	638 0	8
1868-69,	—	—	—
1869-70,	1	500 0	10
1870-71,	1	4,146 0	125
1871-72,	2	1,850 0	46
1872-73,	3	7,175 0	108
1873-74,	7	22,250 0	261
1874-75	1	910 0	13
1875-76	7	24,242 0	259
1876-77,	6	11,100 0	132
1877-78,	8	23,814 0	272
1878-79,	10	7,100 0	81
1879-80,	19	81,858 0	351
1880-81,	17	28,870 0	302
1881-82,	17	33,874 0	453
1882-83,	18	21,187 0	270
1883-84,	18	40,052 0	397
1884-85,	12	22,368 0	328
1885-86,	20	50,755 0	713
1886-87,	24	79,181 0	852
1887-88,	20	34,746 10	397
1888-89,	28	58,752 10	575
1889-90,	18	46,319 0	608
1890-91,	20	43,418 0	628
1891-92,	11	10,184 0	135
1892-93,	8	44,270 0	481
1893-94,	7	11,463 0	56
1894-95,	9	38,209 0	182
1895-96,	7	18,120 0	211
1896-97,	12	83,242 0	258
1897-98,	4	15,888 0	177
1898-99,	8	49,855 0	382
1899-1900,	18	30,206 10	207
1900-1901,	19	70,944 0	487
1901-1902	13	19,720 0	112
1902-1903,	15	77,080 0	568
1903-1904,	7	8,799 10	25
1904-1905,	10	14,052 0	142
1905-1906	5	45,825 0	364
1906-1907,	13	57,350 0	511
1907-1908,	8	19,500 0	128
1908-1909,	4	18,450 0	185
Total,	443	1,211,187 0	11,790

Class (II.)—Loans secured on Rates.

Loans to County Councils omitting those for Lunatic Asylums.

No. 9 in Abstract, p. 74.

The number of loans sought for the general purposes set forth in the Application of Enactments Order (Article 22), was eleven, and the amount applied for was £11,552 11s. 8d. Last year the applications numbered twelve, and the total amount sought was £11,145 15s. 0d. Eleven loans, representing £6,822, were sanctioned during the year.

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Public Libraries, Industrial Schools, and Reformatories.

No. 11 in Abstract p. 74.

No applications were received for loans under the Public Libraries Acts during the year, but immediately before the close of the financial year one application was received from a County Council for a loan of £2,000 for works at an Industrial School. The application was made under the provisions of part IV. of the Children Act, 1908, 8 Ed. VII., cap. 67, which provides that, as from the 1st April, 1909, loans may be made for Industrial Schools and Reformatories to County Councils and County Boroughs. Loans for these purposes were formerly made to Grand Juries and certain Towu Councils under the Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, 1885, and the Reformatory Institutions (Ireland) Act, 1881, both of which Statutes are now repealed.

District Schools.

No applications for loans for District Schools were received during the year.

Lunatic Asylum Buildings, No. 16 in Abstract, p. 74

Eleven applications for loans, amountiug to £64,820, have been received during the year. The applications numbered six last year, and the amount sought was £14,750. Six loans, amounting to £6,650, were sanctioned during the year.

Bridges Acts.

Under these Statutes two loans, amounting to £5,300, were made during the year for the joint project of rebuilding a bridge, namely, St. John's Bridge, Kilkenny, the application being made by the County Council of Kilkenny in respect of a loan of £3,533 6s. 8d., and the Corporation of Kilkenny in respect of the balance, £1,766 13s. 4d. The bridge is to be built of ferro-concrete, and the period for repayment of the loan will be 50 years.

Public Health Acts, Nos. 19 and 37 in Abstract, pp. 74 and 76.

The loans sanctioned under the Public Health Act of 1878 numbered forty-two and reached in amount £84,245, as against the corresponding figures, fifty-nine and £115,497 for the previous year. The following table contrasts the two years in detail:—

Purpose.	1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	Number of Loans.	Amount.	Number of Loans.	Amount.
		£.		£.
Water Works, ...	21	44,333	13	28,370
Sewerage, ...	17	51,144	11	34,243
Buildings, &c.	14	14,270	14	18,314
Streets, &c.	7	5,750	4	3,318
	59	115,497	42	84,245

The total amount of loans authorised for sanitary purposes since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1878, stood at £3,858,903 on the 31st March, 1909, and the total amount issued at £3,711,635.

The distribution of the sum authorised amongst different sanitary purposes is as follows:—

	£
Water Works, ...	1,559,673
Sewerage, ...	598,871
Buildings, etc., ...	973,850
Streets, ...	726,509
	£3,858,903

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Labourers Acts, No. 21 in Abstract, p. 74.

The Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906, which came into operation on the 1st November, 1906, transferred the administration of the loans under these Acts to the Land Commission. Up to the date of transfer the amounts sanctioned from the commencement of the service were as follows:—

1884-88,	820,998
1888-89,	188,742
1889-90,	89,682
1890-91,	106,427
1891-92,	50,426
1892-93,	117,998
1893-94,	45,390
1894-95,	194,193
1895-96,	118,367
1896-97,	123,076
1897-98,	60,616
1898-99,	46,458
1899-1900,	29,816
1900-1901,	101,103
1901-1902,	335,110
1902-1903,	381,860
1903-1904,	235,805
1904-1905,	241,089
1905-1906,	181,045
1906-1907 (part of),	158,292
Total,	£3,626,493

Amount sanctioned for each Province:—

	£
Munster,	1,714,361
Leinster,	1,370,892
Connaught,	85,212
Ulster,	456,028
	£3,626,493

The advances made under the Acts in 1908-1909, on account of loans sanctioned up to the 31st October, 1906, amounted to £18,661, bringing the total advanced to £3,456,595.

Dispensary Buildings, No. 22 in Abstract, p. 74.

Nine applications, for an aggregate sum of £6,915 were received within the year, as compared with seven applications for a total sum of £3,334 last year. The sanctioned loans for the year numbered six, and the amount sanctioned was £2,498.

Workhouse Buildings, No. 23 in Abstract, p. 74.

The applications for loans for Workhouse Buildings were nine in number, and amounted to £17,025. The number of loans sought last year was ten, and the amount £31,305. The sanctioned loans for the year numbered nine, and the amount sanctioned was £17,035.

Acquisition of Small Dwellings, No. 24 in Abstract, p. 74.

Two applications for loans amounting to £11,000 were presented during the year and received Treasury sanction.

Technical Schools, No. 25 in Abstract, p. 74.

Three applications were received during the year for loans amounting to £11,550 for the purpose of building Technical Schools, and three loans amounting to £1,860 were sanctioned.

CLASS (III.)—LOANS SECURED ON LANDS.

This class comprises, in addition to loans made to tenants for purchase of their holdings, in accordance with the provisions of the Land Act of 1870 (under which no advances are now made), the following loans, having for their object the improvement of land:—

(*a.*) Loans for Arterial Drainage under 5 and 6 Vic., c. 89.
(*b.*) Loans for Arterial Drainage works under 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, and loans made for the Maintenance of Arterial Drainage works (29 & 30 Vic., c. 49).
(*c.*) Loans to "Owners" of lands for Improvements under 10 Vic., c. 32, and amending Acts; and under sec. 19 of the Land Act of 1881 (44 & 45 Vic., c. 49).
(*d.*) Loans to Occupiers of lands for Improvements under sec. 31 of the Land Law Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vic., c. 49).

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Arterial Drainage, Nos. 26, 27, 28, *and* 42, *in Abstract pp.* 74 *and* 76.

From 1842 to 1863 loans for Arterial Drainage were made under 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89; £2,082,052 was lent under this Statute, the greater part during and after the Famine of 1849. Of this amount £1,207,582 was remitted, and £874,447 repaid. The amount of principal outstanding, £23, was written off by the Public Works Loans Act, 1905.

From 1863 loans for this purpose have been made under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act (Ireland), 1863, 26 and 27 Vic., c. 88, and amending Acts. The entire amount of such loans up to 31st March, 1909 is £854,366, including £6, 136 lent out of the Irish Church Fund.

The amount advanced to 31st March, 1909, under 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 49, for Drainage Maintenance is £63,612.

Land Loans Services.

The following table gives (1) the number of applications for loans and the amounts issued under the Land Improvements Acts, 10 Vic., c. 32; 13 & 14 Vic., c. 19; 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40, &c., No. 29 in Abstract, p. 76 in each year, from 1847, when this service commenced, to 31st March, 1909; (2) similar information as to loans, under sec. 31 of the Land Law Act of 1881 (made principally to tenants), from 1881 to 31st March, 1909.

The figures as to the last-mentioned loans should, strictly speaking, come under the head relating to them (pp. 63-65), but it has been considered desirable to present in one view the operation of both services, which have a common object.

Land Improvement Acts (10 Vic., c. 32, &c.).

Year	No. of Applications.	Amounts issued.	Year	No. of Applications.	Amounts issued.
		£			£
1847, June to Dec. (inclusive),	1,354	72,790	1879-80, { Relief, 2,141; Ordinary, 463 }	2,607	(a) 224,810
1848, ...	571	356,160	1880-81, ...	638	(a) 786,659
1849, ...	643	379,836	1881-82, ...	401	(a) 298,583
18 0, ...	436	250,324	1882-83, ...	451	(a) 138,536
1851, ...	280	145,653	1883-84, ...	503	(a) 124,600
1852, ...	164	88,542	1884-85, ...	395	(a) 122,519
1853, ...	154	55,454	1885-86, ...	298	(a) (b) 79,678
1854, ...	123	49,293	1886-87, ...	219	(a) (b) 59,192
1855, ...	98	35,180	1887-88, ...	181	(b) 48,802
1856, ...	108	32,510	1888-89, ...	148	(b) 31,773
1857, ...	114	31,674	1889-90, ...	189	(b) 25,677
1858, ...	112	35,524	1890-91, ...	213	(b) 29,756
1859, ...	111	29,334	1891-92, ...	207	(b) 30,804
1860, ...	135	26,902	1892-93, ...	292	35,871
1861, ...	154	36,656	1893-94, ...	325	32,321
1862, ...	184	61,375	1894-95, ...	342	33,080
1863, ...	138	58,830	1895-96, ...	305	(b) 34,087
1864, ...	132	58,430	1896-97, ...	303	(b) 30,683
1865, ...	90	46,215	1897-98, ...	347	34,016
1866, ...	98	26,295	1898-99, ...	344	38,677
1867, ...	145	39,180	1899-1900, ...	294	38,900
1868-69, ...	179	64,973	1900-1901, ...	300	34,464
1869-70, ...	166	83,775	1901-1902, ...	504	39,149
1870-71, ...	159	77,980	1902-1903, ...	584	37,330
1871-72, ...	160	82,555	1903-1904, ...	620	37,658
1872-73, ...	223	76,290	1904-1905, ...	569	42,408
1873-74, ...	224	99,572	1905-1906, ...	449	35,499
1874-75, ...	245	102,005	1906-1907, ...	481	35,627
1875-76, ...	265	98,730	1907-1908, ...	569	36,270
1876-77, ...	218	121,405	1908-1909, ...	676	42,138
1877-78, ...	278	121,345			
1878-79, ...	319	125,370			

(a) Including Relief of Distress Loans. (b) Including Loans under 19th Section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

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LAND LAW ACT, 1881, Sec. 31 (44 & 45 Vic., c. 49).

Year.	No. of Applications.	Amounts issued.	Year.	No. of Applications.	Amounts issued.
		£			£ s.
1881–82,			1895–96,	708	37,502 0
1882–83,	5,682	159,768	1896–97,	729	32,303 0
1883–84,			1897–98,	787	32,677 0
1884–85,	2,758	211,503	1898–99,	928	38,943 0
1885–86,	1,855	115,643	1899–1900,	625	38,984 0
1886–87,	911	75,442	1900–1901,	556	28,517 0
1887–88,	668	50,759	1901–1902,	1,093	34,181 0
1888–89,	613	33,541	1902–1903,	1,190	41,615 0
1889–90,	850	38,428	1903–1904,	1,318	48,874 0
1890–91,	737	43,860	1904–1905,	919	53,267 10
1891–92,	836	41,566	1905–1906,	706	36,264 0
1892–93,	937	42,645	1906–1907,	619	28,038 0
1893–94,	748	41,182	1907–1908,	717	25,266 0
1894–95,	776	36,360	1908–1909,	800	29,758 0

LAND IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 10 VIC., c. 32, &c.

The transactions under the Land Improvement Acts reached their lowest point in the number of applications in 1888-89. Since that year there has been a decided though not continuous increase. The number of applications received during the year 1908-1909 was 676 uuder the Land Improvement Acts, an increase of 107 as compared with the previous year. Of the applicants, 586 were purchasers under the Land Purchase Acts.

The following particulars relate exclusively to loans under 10 Vic., c. 32:—

Classification of loans under which works were *commenced* in 1908-1909:—

Class of Work.	No. of Loans under which works were commenced.	Amount Sanctioned.	Average of each Loan.
		£	£
Drainage and other Works on Lands,	6	2,110	352
Farm Buildings,	412	36,665	89
Labourers' Cottages	11	2,120	193
Mixed Loans—including Buildings and Works on Lands,	4	760	190
Totals,	433	41,655	—
General average per Loan,	—	—	96

The following table shows the certified expenditure on the various classes of works under loans *completed* during the year ending 31st March, 1909:—

	£ s. d.
Field Works,	566 4 0
Farm Buildings,	40,203 6 11
Labourers' Cottages,	3,104 16 9
Scutch Mills,	—
Planting for Shelter,	8 0 0
	£43,882 7 8

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The following table gives the number of Land Improvement loans made, and the sums issued in the several counties of Ireland up to the 31st March, 1909:—

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of LOANS and AMOUNTS ISSUED from commencement of ACT.

Province and County.	Total No. of Loans to 31 Mar., '08.	Amounts issued to 31 Mar., 1908.	No. of Loans in year ending 31 Mar., '09.	Amounts issued in year ending 31 March, 1909.	Total No. of Loans to 31 Mar., 1909.	Amounts issued to 31 Mar., 1909.
		£		£		£
LEINSTER.						
Carlow,	285	115,166	2	1,130	287	116,296
Dublin,	385	106,857	9	1,120	394	107,977
Kildare,	446	157,109	16	2,716	462	159,825
Kilkenny,	437	89,563	36	2,404	473	91,967
King's,	310	77,624	3	779	313	78,403
Longford,	412	187,520	10	665	422	188,185
Louth,	132	49,896	—	—	132	49,896
Meath,	568	222,345	14	1,681	582	224,026
Queen's,	494	174,072	15	1,739	509	175,811
Westmeath,	398	113,524	8	1,050	406	114,574
Wexford,	568	154,033	22	2,200	590	156,233
Wicklow,	370	135,292	12	1,157	382	136,449
Totals,	4,805	1,583,001	147	16,641	4,952	1,599,642
MUNSTER.						
Clare,	618	183,577	6	265	624	183,842
Cork,	2,012	488,281	48	3,665	2,060	491,946
Kerry,	1,045	493,462	17	1,832	1,062	495,294
Limerick,	1,391	424,746	87	6,684	1,478	431,430
Tipperary,	1,306	264,345	68	4,677	1,374	269,022
Waterford,	460	107,394	21	2,667	481	110,061
Totals,	6,832	1,961,805	247	19,790	7,079	1,981,595
ULSTER.						
Antrim,	262	140,899	4	440	266	141,339
Armagh,	23	23,643	—	80	23	23,723
Cavan,	240	58,057	1	115	241	58,172
Donegal,	346	191,189	3	200	349	191,389
Down,	211	107,277	6	750	217	108,027
Fermanagh,	264	91,471	14	1,134	278	92,605
Londonderry,	243	80,521	7	1,251	250	81,772
Monaghan,	131	47,460	1	—	132	47,460
Tyrone,	363	153,834	8	405	371	154,239
Totals,	2,083	894,351	44	4,375	2,127	898,726
CONNAUGHT.						
Galway,	952	404,102	14	607	966	404,709
Leitrim,	233	78,010	—	5	233	78,015
Mayo,	550	234,937	2	412	552	235,349
Roscommon,	556	238,903	4	258	560	239,161
Sligo,	323	142,516	4	50	327	142,566
Totals,	2,614	1,098,468	24	1,332	2,638	1,099,800
GRAND TOTALS,	16,334	5,537,625	462	42,138	16,796	5,579,763

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Main and Thorough Drainage or other Field Works.

The number of Land Improvement loans sanctioned for works of which thorough drainage or other field works form the principal part, since the commencement in 1847 to the 31st March in this year, is 8,478, for £3,777,132, and of this number 7, for an aggregate of £2,040, were approved during the year ended 31st March, 1909.

Planting for Shelter.

Since the passing of the Act 29 and 30 Vic., c. 40, under which advances are made for this purpose, 148 loans, amounting to £34,340, have been made, and of this number 2, for an aggregate of £740 were sanctioned for this purpose exclusively during the current year.

Farm Buildings.

Under this head 7,159 loans have been sanctioned since the passing of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., c. 19, the amount being £1,662,575. This includes 444 loans, for an aggregate of £41,195, approved during the past financial year.

Dwellings for Agricultural Labourers.

The number of loans sanctioned since the passing of the Act 23 Vic., c. 19, which first authorised them, is 973, for £399,384, of which 9, amounting to £1,685, were approved in the year.

Under section 19 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, loans were made to tenant farmers, who, pursuant to the injunctions of the Irish Land Commission, and as a condition attached to the fixing of a "fair rent," proceed to erect labourers' dwellings on their holdings. Such tenants are deemed to be persons to whom a loan may be made under the Landed Property Improvement (Ireland) Acts, for the improvement or building of dwellings for labourers, as if they were owners within the meaning of the Act 10 Vic., c. 32, sec. 7. No loan was sanotioned under the 19th section of the Land Law Act, within the year ending 31st March, 1909. Two hundred and sixty such loans, amounting to £15,275, have been sanctioned under the Act since it came into operatiou, the instalments issued amounting to £13,880. Operatious under the 19 Sec. of the Land Law Act have however practically ceased owing to the legislation which empowers Local Authorities to borrow for the erection of Labourers' Dwellings; but loans are still made under the 31st section of that Act for this purpose: see Table of Expenditure under this sectiou, p. 65.

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The following table shows the number and amount of Loans sanctioned for Dwellings for Agricultural Labourers under the Act 23 Vic., cap. 19, and the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, sec. 19, since the passing of the Labourers Acts, 1883 and 1885.

Year.	23 Vic., c. 19.		Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, sec. 19.	
	No. of Loans Sanctioned.	Amount Sanctioned.	No. of Loans Sanctioned.	Amount Issued.
		£		£
1883,	37	13,210	28	333
1884,	36	12,495	61	1,518
1885,	35	8,915	84	5,039
1886,	26	7,535	37	3,899
1887,	18	6,700	11	1,488
1888,	19	5,555	24	419
1889,	13	3,020	3	145
1890,	11	3,005	1	284
1891,	17	4,865	6	221
1892,	10	1,940	2	189
1893,	20	6,005	Nil.	116
1894,	14	4,385	Nil.	20
1895,	21	4,770	1	4
1896,	21	4,410	1	86
1897,	12	2,015	1	105
1898,	12	4,840	Nil.	5
1899,	12	1,560	Nil.	Nil.
1900,	17	5,845	Nil.	Nil.
1901,	22	5,945	Nil.	Nil.
1902,	22	6,265	Nil.	Nil.
1903,	19	2,770	Nil.	Nil.
1904,	11	1,470	Nil.	Nil.
1905,	11	2,555	Nil.	Nil.
1906,	14	3,640	Nil.	Nil.
1907,	17	2,670	Nil.	Nil.
1908,	16	3,060	Nil.	Nil.
1909,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Loans to Tenants for Improvements of Holdings or "Land Law Loans."

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, *Section* 31. *No.* 31 *in Abstract, p.* 76.

The great body of loans to tenants for improvements are made under this Act. The number sanctioned during the year was 526, amounting to £32,715; the total of the sums issued during the year was £29,758. The total number of loans sanctioned under the section from the date of the Act to 31st March, 1909, is 20,082. The aggregate of the amounts sanctioned is £1,592,687, and the instalments issued amount to £1,396,866.

The number of applications for loans lodged during the year 1908-1909 was 800, being an increase of 83 as compared with last year. Of this number 281 were received from occupying owners who were disqualified by some feature in their application from proceeding under the Land Improvement Act.

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The following table gives the distribution by Counties of the sums issued for all classes of work under the 31st Section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, from the passing of the Act:—

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of LOANS SANCTIONED and AMOUNTS ISSUED up to the 31ST MARCH, 1909.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Loans Sanctioned.			Amounts Sanctioned.			Total Issues.		
	To 31st March, 1908.	Year ending 31st March, 1909.	Total Number.	To 31st March 1908.	Year ending 31st March, 1909.	Total Sanctioned.	To 31st March, 1908.	Year ending 31st March, 1909.	Total Issues.
LEINSTER:				£			£		
Carlow,	188	8	196	18,545	535	19,080	15,321	576	15,897
Dublin,	263	9	272	34,000	1,230	35,230	30,889	1,350	32,239
Kildare,	302	6	308	40,565	720	41,285	35,010	920	35,930
Kilkenny,	510	23	533	38,230	1,575	39,805	32,749	1,586	34,335
King's,	318	7	325	28,105	500	28,605	24,139	500	24,639
Longford,	375	7	382	31,685	430	32,115	27,867	509	28,376
Louth,	100	2	102	13,080	155	13,235	11,537	135	11,672
Meath,	406	7	413	55,125	800	55,925	48,631	891	49,522
Queen's,	282	12	294	25,020	750	25,770	20,614	872	21,486
Westmeath,	437	11	448	43,665	815	44,480	37,205	1,034	38,239
Wexford,	329	23	352	26,575	1,645	28,220	23,887	1,427	25,314
Wicklow,	291	26	317	27,200	1,495	28,695	23,638	1,130	24,768
Totals,	3,801	141	3,942	381,795	10,650	392,445	331,487	10,930	342,417
MUNSTER:									
Clare,	902	28	930	70,700	1,780	72,480	61,265	1,258	62,523
Cork,	3,188	40	3,228	258,125	2,725	260,850	230,419	2,510	232,929
Kerry,	1,507	11	1,518	105,370	685	106,055	90,378	478	90,856
Limerick,	2,074	109	2,183	154,500	5,360	159,860	136,668	4,413	141,081
Tipperary,	1,898	109	2,007	136,430	6,170	142,600	123,703	5,022	128,725
Waterford,	268	16	284	21,250	940	22,190	18,558	1,268	19,826
Totals,	9,837	313	10,150	746,375	17,660	764,035	660,991	14,949	675,940
ULSTER:									
Antrim,	147	2	149	13,695	105	13,800	12,358	114	12,472
Armagh,	123	6	129	7,850	370	8,220	6,478	366	6,844
Cavan,	756	7	763	50,000	465	50,465	42,842	350	43,192
Donegal,	298	2	300	21,902	90	21,992	19,437	255	19,692
Down,	146	4	150	12,685	360	13,045	11,443	275	11,718
Fermanagh,	261	14	275	16,835	680	17,515	14,070	808	14,878
Londonderry,	165	–	165	13,375	–	13,375	11,701	179	11,880
Monaghan,	124	1	125	9,405	60	9,465	6,709	68	6,777
Tyrone,	301	4	305	22,580	210	22,790	18,494	199	18,693
Totals,	2,321	40	2,361	168,327	2,340	170,667	143,532	2,614	146,146
CONNAUGHT:									
Galway,	716	7	723	56,640	375	57,015	49,653	397	50,050
Leitrim,	655	5	660	40,520	275	40,795	36,229	119	36,348
Mayo,	1,009	5	1,014	74,485	365	74,850	64,832	176	65,008
Roscommon,	625	11	636	48,550	855	49,405	41,608	310	41,918
Sligo,	592	4	596	43,280	195	43,475	38,776	263	39,039
Totals,	3,597	32	3,629	263,475	2,065	265,540	231,098	1,265	232,363
Grand Totals,	19,556	526	20,082	1,559,972	32,715	1,592,687	1,367,108	29,758	1,396,866

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The following statement classifies, under heading of the different purposes for which loans are made, the expenditure to 31st March, 1909, in cases where the works have been completed:—

Description of Work.	Amount Expended		
	From passing of Act to 31st March, 1908.	For year ending 31st March, 1909.	Total from passing of Act to 31st March, 1909.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Drainage, Fencing, Farm Roads, and other Land Works, ...	450,213 10 2	598 14 6	450,812 4 8
Farm Houses and Offices, ...	970,951 15 6	35,460 8 0	1,006,412 3 6
Labourers' Cottages, 19th section, ...	10,152 13 10	—	10,152 13 10
Labourers' Cottages, 31st section, ...	19,439 13 4	141 5 0	19,580 18 4
Scutch Mills for Flax, ...	698 13 6	—	698 13 8
	1,451,456 6 4	36,200 7 8	1,487,656 13 10

The number of loans in which the amounts sanctioned have been expended and the works certified as completed on the 31st March, 1909, is 17,672.

Class (IV.).—Miscellaneous Loans.

Glebe Loans, No. 33 in Abstract, p. 76.

Twenty-seven applications for loans, amounting to £11,274 17s. 8d., were received during the year, as compared with twenty-two applications amounting to £8,476 1s. 4d., last year. The number of loans sanctioned was twenty-six, and the amount £8,814. The issues for the year amounted to £7,247. Since the passing of the first Act in 1870, 1,908 applications have been received. The following is an abstract of loans sanctioned on which issues were made wholly or in part to the 31st March, 1909, and in respect of which a total sum of £671,313 has been advanced.

DENOMINATION.	NO.	AMOUNT.
		£
Roman Catholic, ...	959	418,397
Church of Ireland, . . .	319	151,875
Presbyterian, .. .	230	76,275
Wesleyan and others, ...	103	32,765
	1,611	679,312

National School Teachers' Residences, No. 35 in Abstract p. 76.

Thirty-five applications for loans, amounting to £7,450, were received during the year, and twenty-nine loans amounting to £6,660 were sanctioned. Last year there were forty-three applications amounting to £9,534 4s. 9d. The amount actually advanced in the year was £6,630. The total advances for loans of this class from the passing of the Act to the 31st March, 1909, amounted to £264,259 18s. 0d. and the total number of sanctioned loans was 1,276.

National Schools and Training Colleges, No. 36 in Abstract, p. 76.

Six applications, amounting to £3,410, were received within the year. Last year three applications were received for a total sum of £1,050. Two loans, amounting to £320, were sanctioned in the year. The loans dealt with related to National Schools only.

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Class (V.)—Irish Church Fund Loans.

No loan or advance under previous loans was made from this fund during the year.

Out of £1,269,933 advanced from the Irish Church Fund under the Relief of Distress Act of 1880, £993,579 has been repaid, £44,626 has been remitted, and of the balance (£231,748) outstanding, £215,242 ie not yet due, £6,507 ie regarded ae irrecoverable, and £9,999 is in arrear.

The rate of interest on theee loane is 1 per cent., but borrowers are allowed to redeem their principal liabilities on the basis of 3 per cent. intereet. The principal cancelled by such iedemptions now amounts to £25,550, including £1,001 in the preeent year.

APPENDIX (D).

REPORTS FROM HARBOUR MASTERS.

Donaghadee Harbour, County Down.

Return showing the Harbour Service for the Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1909.

Imports.

Month.	Coal.			Other Goods.		
	No. of Tons.	No of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No of Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.
1908.						
April, ...	2,140	12	556			
May, ...	1,855	9	496			
June, ...	1,090	6	355			
July, ...	1,185	6	388			
August, ...	1,915	10	525			
September,... ...	1,410	7	333			
October, ...	1,860	10	549			
November,... ...	1,455	7	311	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
December,... ...	1,280	6	848			
1909.						
January, ...	1,290	8	896			
February, ...	1,710	8	475			
March, ...	1,048	6	852			
Total, ...	18,183	95	5,034	—	—	—

Exports:—Nil.

The following table shows the total number and tonnage of vessele entering the Harbour during the year ended 31st March, 1909, as compared with the previous year:—

Description.	1907-8.		1908-9.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Trading Vessels, ...	115	5,935	95	5,034
Windbound, Stress of Weather, &c., ...	61	1,748	55	1,115
Yachts, ...	41	688	55	829
Fishing Boats, ...	1,079	1,274	1,061	1,725
Totale, ...	1,296	9,595	1,266	8,703

The boats or yawls that fished out of this Harbour for the paet year caught 2,560 score of fish; the amount of money realised wae £556 19e. 8d.

The Belfast and County Down Railway eteamer made two calls. It landed on the pier head about 70 passengers, and took about the eame number away.

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KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, COUNTY DUBLIN.

For the past twelve months there is nothing of an exceptional nature to report.

The fairway has been kept clear for the Mail and London and North Western Company's steamers.

There have been fewer gales of wind this winter than usual.

The harbour has been used as an anchorage of refuge by fewer vessels than in former years.

RETURN of Fishing for Year ended 31st March, 1909.

Month.	Herrings, No. of hundreds.*	Other Fish. Quantity.	Value.
1908.		Cwt.	£ s. d.
April	–	188½	222 10 0
May	–	226½	276 4 0
June	6	201¼	322 6 4
July	220	534¼	816 0 0
August	194	410½	514 12 0
September	116	394½	444 6 0
October	–	281	307 7 0
November	–	285	321 17 0
December	–	313	338 5 0
1909.			
January	–	224	279 15 0
February	–	226	243 10 0
March	–	209	300 0 0
TOTALS ...	536	3,493¼	4,386 12 4

* About 500 weigh 1 cwt.

The imports for the year ended 31st March, 1909, were as follows:—

Goods.	Tons.	Goods.	Tons.
Coal and Coke	63,605	Sleepers	850
Cement	274	Granite (crushed)	150
Fireclay Goods	13	Iron rails and chairs ...	1,748
Lead Ore	300		

RETURN of tonnage and number of Vessels entering Kingstown Harbour during the year ended 31st March, 1909.

Month.	Trading Vessels loading or discharging cargo.				Vessels entering Harbour for shelter, bunker coals, orders, &c.				Yachts visiting the Harbour.				War Department Vessels.	
	Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1908.														
April,	15	1,824	1	59	21	3,238	27	2,786	—	—	2	90	1	550
May,	13	2,534	—	—	9	712	42	3,034	2	321	14	372	1	750
June,	11	1,705	—	—	10	2,215	11	911	8	1,236	36	1,337	2	932
July,	16	2,240	—	—	8	1,217	22	1,756	10	1,755	27	683	3	1,248
August,	12	1,756	—	—	12	1,353	10	1,001	26	5,534	16	523	—	—
September,	13	2,546	2	155	10	1,383	32	2,572	5	485	11	505	10	3,390
October,	16	3,119	—	—	7	2,606	29	2,248	5	429	1	150	—	—
November,	17	2,489	—	—	15	1,733	20	1,684	—	—	—	—	1	500
December,	13	2,712	1	67	6	1,756	25	2,167	1	76	—	—	1	500
1909.														
January,	13	2,743	—	—	6	248	34	2,796	1	56	—	—	1	250
February,	17	2,796	—	—	10	2,108	35	3,133	—	—	—	—	—	—
March,	15	3,001	—	—	6	1,865	36	1,875	1	77	—	—	3	1,660
Totals,	171	29,467	4	261	122	20,424	323	25,962	59	9,969	109	3,660	23	9,650

NOTE.—In addition to the above the following vessels regularly use the Harbour:—
4 Mail steamers, 12 Trawlers and other vessels fishing from the Harbour, 120 smaller craft, 2 Pilot Boats, 2 Irish Lights Steamers, 1 Fishery Department Steamer, 4 London and North Western steamers, 50 Yachts.

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Howth Harbour.

The imports for the past year were:—Coal, 4,511 tons; salt, 148 tons; iron drain pipes 95 tons. The imports of coal show a decrease of 568 tons as compared with last year. There were no exports during the year.

The hook line fishing resulted in takes for the year amounting to 8,257 cleeves, realising £6,749 15s. 0d., being an average of 16s. 4d. per cleeve. The hookers which, with few exceptions, continue this method of fishing all through the year, may be said to have done fairly well. There was a falling off of 237 cleeves as compared with last year, but the amount realised was greater by £23 5s. 0d. A cleeve may be taken as representing about 10 stone weight.

10,264 mease of herrings were landed, the price realised being £6,300 4s. 0d., an average of 12s. 3¼d. per mease. The figures for the previous year were 8,003 mease, value £5,219 19s. 0d., average price per mease 13s. 0½d. The fishing commenced about the middle of June, and ceased on the 15th October, the captures exceeding those of the previous year by 2,261 mease. Although the fish were of good size and quality, the prices realised were very low. As a consequence the Scotch boats left for home long before the end of the season, while several of the English and Irish boats declined to accept the prices offered from time to time, and preferred to take their catches to Kingstown and Arklow for sale. Seventy-six boats were employed as against sixty-five last year; they included 58 Irish, 4 Scotch, and 14 Cornish boats. A mease of herrings consists of 635 fish.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entering the Harbour during the year ended 31st March, 1909, as compared with the previous year:—

Description.	1907-8.		1908-9.	
	No	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Cargo vessels	28	1,896	24	1,477
Tugs	Nil	Nil	1	4
Windbound, etc., etc., ..	13	413	4	262
Fish carrying	1	15	3	207
Yachts	6	93	12	154
Fishing boats	111	2,493	118	2,446
Totals, ...	159	4,910	162	4,550

Dunmore East Harbour.

The spring herring fishing commenced on the 14th April, and ended on the 15th July. It was not a successful season, but it was an improvement on that of last year. There was no autumn fishing.

The import of coal was 1,682 tons, being a decrease of 53 tons as compared with last year's import.

The other imports were:—Milled goods, 14 tons; agricultural produce, 2 tons; sugar, 1 ton; porter, 2 tons; and vinegar, 1 ton.

The exports were:—Agricultural produce, 3 tons.

Return showing the Harbour Service for the Twelve Months ending 31st March, 1909.

Shipping:—Tonnage entering the Harbour to discharge or load, 15 vessels, 731 tons.

Cargo vessels for shelter.—6 vessels, 389 tons.

Fishing boats engaged fishing off this Harbour.—10 English, 22 Scotch, 15 Irish, total, 47.

Fishing boats entering the harbour for shelter.—20 English, 4 Manx, 28 Irish, total 52.

Tug boats and yachts entering the harbour for shelter.—Tug boats 11, yachts 9.

Fish captured and price.—Herrings, 2,663 mease, at 9s. per mease, total £1,196 16s. 4d.

Trawl and other fish.—1,338 cwt., at 9s. 2d. per cwt., total £614 16s. 5d.

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Ardglass Harbour, Co Down.

The herring fishing commenced on 1st May, 1908, and finished 16th October, 1908. The total quantity captured during thie period was 13,956 mease, 203 mease less than in 1907,whilst the money realised for same was £6,566 18s. 0d., as compared with £7,816 10s. 6d., in 1907.

The prices for the season were not favourable as compared with 1907, the herrings realising on an average about 9s. 3d. per mease. The herrings caught this year were about the same quality as of the previous year. The numbers of boats taking part in the fishing were: 8 Scotch, 30 Irish, 1 Manx. It will be seen that the average number of mease per boat was about 357¾; of these the greateet quantity was caught by the Irieh boats.

The mackerel captured during the season amounted to 56 barrels, which realised £23 16s. 6d.

There was no long line fishing and no trawling during the winter, and, taking the fishing as a whole, it showed a slight decline as compared with the previous year.

Returns showing the Shipping of all kinds to and from the Port of Ardglass for the year ending 31et March, 1909.

Imports.

No. of Sailing Vessels.	No. of Steamers.	Registered Tonnage.	Cargo.	
			Tons.	Goods.
1	—	31	50	Salt
1	13	902	1,980	Coal

Exports.

No. of Sailing Vessels.	No. of Steamers.	Registered Tonnage.	Cargo.	
			Tons.	Goods.
—	28	1,997	4,406	Potatoes

APPENDIX E.

National and Ancient Monuments.

Irish Church Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42; Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vic., o. 73; Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1892, 55 & 56 Vic., c. 46.

Works of repair have been carried out at 32 groups of ruins vested under the Irieh Church Act of 1869, at a cost of £700 8s. 3d., and at 16 under the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts of 1882 and 1892, at a cost of £709 15s. 11d., as follows:—

National Monuments. (Irish Church Act).

Ruins on the Rock of Cashel, Co. Tipperary.
Devenish Church and Tower, Co. Fermanagh.
Ardmore Cathedral, Co. Waterford.
Ruins at Glendalough, Co. Wicklow.
Ruins at Monasterboice, Co. Louth.
Gallarus Oratory, Co. Kerry.
Howth Church and Abbey, Co. Dublin.
Loughinisland Churches, Co. Down.

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National Monuments (Irish Church Act).—continued.

Maghera Church and Tower, Co. Down.
St. John's Church, Killough, Co. Down.
Hore Abbey, Co. Tipperary.
Skreen Church, Co. Meath.
Dingle Church, Co. Kerry.
Newtown Trim Abbey, Co. Meath.
Rattoo Church, Tower, &c., Co. Kerry.
Quin Abbey, Co. Clare.
Fenagh Abbey, Co. Leitrim.
Ratass Church, Co. Kerry.
Holycross Abbey, Co. Tipperary.
Ruins at Inohcleraun, Co. Longford.
Bovevagh Church, Co. Londonderry.
Cranfield Church and Cross, Co. Antrim.
St. Finian'e Church, Co. Kerry.
Clonca Church, Co. Donegal.
North Aran Ruins, Co. Galway.
Clones Tower and Croes, Co. Monaghan.
Aghalurcher Church, Co. Fermanagh.
Illauntannig, Co. Kerry.
St. Flannan'e Church, Killaloe, Co. Clare.
Ardtole Church, Co. Down.
Iniemacsaint Church, Co. Fermanagh.

Ancient Monuments. (*Acts of* 1882 *and* 1892).

Creevelea Abbey, Co. Leitrim.
Ancient Remains on Dingle Promontory, Co. Kerry.
Dunbeg Fort, Co. Kerry.
Dunbrody Abbey, Co. Wexford.
Ancient Remains at Glenfahan (or Fahan), Co. Kerry.
Grey Abbey, Co. Down.
Grianan of Aileach, Co. Donegal.
Kilcrea Abbey, Co. Cork.
Lusk Round Tower, Co. Dublin.
Mellifont Abbey, Co. Louth.
Murrisk Abbey, Co. Mayo.
New Grange and Dowth Moat, &c., Co. Meath.
St. Dominick'e Abbey, Co. Tipperary.
Sligo Abbey, Co. Sligo.
Staigue Fort, Co. Kerry.
Termonfechin Castle, Co. Louth.

Mellifont Abbey.—The ruins here were carefully repaired where necessary, some old foundations were exposed and their position indicated on the surface to show more clearly the plan of the Monastic buildings; a defective fence was removed on the north side and replaced by an iron railing, and gates were erected to keep out trespassers and animals. The stonework, which in some places was showing signe of decay, was treated with two coats of preserving liquid.

New Grange and Dowth.—The retaining wall at the base of New Grange was repaired and made secure against the ingress of cattle. Some of the decayed standards supporting fractured slabs ineide were removed and replaced with concrete. Shelter huts for the caretaker were erected at New Grange and Dowth.

Inchcleraun (Quaker Island) Lough Ree, Co. Longford. The masonry of several of the churches on this island has been repaired by extensive pointing. Stiles have been erected to prevent the entrance of cattle into the larger church.

Roscommon Castle.—Considerable injury had been done by a luxuriant growth of ivy, and it was found necessary to remove loose stonee in danger of falling and re-set them. Several yards of the coping were repaired; the mullions and jambs of windows re-set; and masonry pointed.

Devenish Island.—The lightning conductor on the tower which had become loose was refixed. The lintels of some of the doorway openings of the church showed signs of failure, and had to be supported by steel joiets.

St. Ronan's Church, Aghalurcher, Co. Fermanagh.—Some of the maeonry had become dislocated owing to the growth of a tree whioh had to be removed. The masonry was re-set and eome pointing done.

The Cathedral, Rock of Cashel.—At this structure, which was described and illustrated in last year's report, several repairs were exeouted, including the removal of vegetation from the walle, and some necessary pointing. The walls of the hall of the Vicars choral were also repaired.

Hore Abbey, Cashel.—The interior of this etructure ie used as a graveyard, and it is, therefore, impracticable to keep the place in good order. Some repairs were executed where the masonry was becoming defeotive, and some much-needed cleaning up was done,

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St. Dominick's Abbey, Cashel.—Arrangements having been completed for the purchase of the choir of the Dominican House, the wall and railing between the nave and choir have been replaced by an iron gate, and considerable repairs have been done to the walls. The floor of the vaulted arch of the tower has been concreted so as to make it impervious to water.

Rattoo Church and Round Tower, Co. Kerry.—The lightning conductor attached to the Round Tower was injured by the removal of the copper, which had been stolen as far as it could be reached, and the remainder was left insecure. It became necessary to replace the missing portion and to secure the rest. Some pointing and weathering of top of walls was done to the tower and adjoining church.

Grey Abbey, Co. Down.—At this structure, which was illustrated in last year's report, the repairs were completed. The newness in appearance of the concrete and cement pointing is wearing off, and the new work will soon be of the same colour as the old.

Irish Land Act, 1903. *Section* 14.

Under the provisions of the Irish Land Act, 1903, Section 14, the Land Commissioners may, with the consent of the Board, vest in them any Ancient Monument possessing historic, traditional, or artistic interest, situated on lands sold under the Act, and if the Board decline to accept the custody of the monument, it may, with the consent of the Council of the County in which the Monument is situated, be vested in that body.

During the past year the cases named below have been brought under the Board's notice by the Land Commissioners:—

Cloughscregg Castle,	Co. Kilkenny.
Arboe Church and Celtic Cross,	Co. Tyrone.
Stone Cross, Comeen,	Co. Roscommon.
Cloghanecarhan Ogham Stone,	Co. Kerry.
Rathkenny Castle,	Co. Meath.
Athlumney Castle,	Co. Meath.
Piggott's Castle,	Queen's County.
Ballyallinan Castle, &c.,	Co. Limerick.
Danganbrack Castle,	Co. Clare.
Mornin Castle,	Co. Longford.
Town Walle, Athenry,	Co. Galway.
Fleming's Folly,	Co. Cavan.

Of these, Arboe Church and Cross, Cloghanecarhan Ogham Stone, and Athlumney Castle have been accepted for guardianship. The remainder, it is understood, have been offered to the County Councils, and several of them have been accepted.

The following 5 structures have been offered by private individuals for vesting, viz.:—

Mongavlin Castle,	Co. Donegal.
Dunhill Castle,	Co. Waterford.
Holed Stone,	Co. Antrim.
Abbeydorney Abbey,	Co. Kerry.
Fore Abbey,	Co. Westmeath.

The first three, though of considerable local interest, and well worthy of preservation, were not considered of sufficient importance to warrant their acceptance by the Board. In the case of Dunhill Castle the Board have acceded to a request that when the necessary funds are raised locally, they will undertake the expenditure of the money under the control of their Inspector.

The ruined Abbey at Abbeydorney is now practically a graveyard, and as the site is entirely occupied by graves and tombs, no useful work could be done without more or less interference with graves; and as the District Council is the Sanitary Authority in charge of the graveyard, it was found necessary to leave the custody of the ruin also in the hands of the Council.

The Board decided to accept the guardianship of Fore Abbey, Co. Westmeath. The title is complicated, and the vesting deed cannot be completed until the consent of one of the reversionary owners has been obtained.

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APPENDIX F.—STATEMENT showing the Loans made by the Board of Works to Aid in the

Railway.	Amount Advanced.	Principal Outstanding, 31st March, 1908.	Principal Outstanding, 31st March, 1909.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballymena, Cushendall and Redbay.	27,700 0 0	—	—	
Ballycastle, . . .	(a) 20,000 0 0	—	—	(a) Board's interest sold. Balance remitted by Public Works Loans Act, 1897.
Ballymena and Larne, .	44,300 0 0	—	—	
Clara and Banagher,	(b) 30,000 0 0	—	—	(b) The purchase of the line by the Great Southern and Western Company was completed during the year 1896-7. The balance outstanding, £25,000, was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1897.
	(c) 28,346 0 0	16,676 5 10	15,911 17 5	(c) The repayment of this loan is guaranteed by the Barony of Garrycastle, King's Co., under the Relief of Distress Amendment Act, 1880.
Clonakilty Extension, .	20,000 0 0	—	—	
Cork and Bandon (Bantry Extension).	35,000 0 0	—	—	
Dublin to Kingstown,	112,200 0 0	—	—	
	25,000 0 0	—	—	
Dublin and Lucan . .	10,000 0 0	—	—	
Derry Central, . .	(d) 100,000 0 0	—	—	(d) Board's interest sold to Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company—Purchase Money, £85,000, paid 20th September, 1901. The balance, £15,000, was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1902.
Donegal, . .	(e) 40,000 0 0	—	—	(e) For West Donegal Line.
	12,500 0 0	—	—	
Draperstown, . .	(f) 15,000 0 0	—	—	(f) Line sold for £2,000. Balance, £13,000, remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1896.
Giant's Causeway, Portrush and Bush Valley,	(g) 10,000 0 0	—	—	(g) The Board's charge was assigned and the purchase money, £6,500 was lodged in May, 1897. This sum, together with £225 previously received, left a balance of £3,275, which was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1897.
Ilen Valley, . . .	40,000 0 0	—	—	
Limavady and Dungiven,	(h) 19,601 0 0	17,601 0 0	—	(h) Board's interest sold for £2,000 to the Midland Railway of England; the balance, £17,601, was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1908.
Letterkenny, . .	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	49,522 15 3	
	(i) 35,000 0 0	20,104 15 9	19,141 8 11	(i) The repayment of this Loan is guaranteed by certain Baronies in the Counties of Donegal and Londonderry under the Relief of Distress Amendment Act, 1880.
Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties.	99,625 0 0	1,535 0 0	—	
Sligo and Ballaghadereen,	13,300 0 0	—	—	

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Construction of Railways under the Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33.

Railway.	Amount Advanced.	Principal Outstanding 31st March, 1908	Principal Outstanding 31st March, 1909	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Southern, ...	56,184 17 5	54,693 17 5	54,693 17 5	
Ulster, ...	20,000 0 0	—	—	
Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore.	(j) 93,270 16 8	—	—	(j) Board's interest sold to the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Company — Purchase Money, £93,000, paid 1st November, 1901. This amount, together with a sum of £10 previously received, left a balance of £260 16s. 8d., which was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1902.
Waterford and Wexford, .	(k) 53,000 0 0	45,053 19 6	—	(k) This line has been transferred to the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Co., and £38,000 of the advance was written off from the Assets of the Local Loans Fund by the Public Works Loans (No. 2) Act, 1893. Under the provisions of Sec. 15 of the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbour Act, 1894, the Company have paid a sum of £10,000 in redemption of the Incumbrancer's moiety of the surplus receipts. The Board's proportion of this sum amounted to £7,946 0s. 6d. The whole of the £45,053 19s. 6d. still remaining unpaid, including the sum of £38,000 previously written off, was remitted by the Public Works Loans Act, 1908.
Cavan, Leitrim and Roscommon.	66,000 0 0	—	—	These Loans were made on the security of Baronial guaranteed shares, under the Public Works Loans (Tramways, Ireland) Act, 1886, 49 & 50 Vic., c. 46.
Clogher Valley, . .	44,000 0 0	—	—	
Cork and Muskerry, .	18,700 0 0	—	—	
Donegal (West Donegal Light Railway). .	(l) 7,000 0 0	—	—	(l) The Treasury liability was redeemed in July, 1898, and the Loan repaid with the funds thus provided.
West Clare, ...	54,400 0 0	—	—	
Cork, Blackrock & Passage (Crosshaven Extension).	65,000 0 0	65,000 0 0	65,000 0 0	
	*1,265,127 14 1	270,664 18 6	204,269 19 0	

NOTE—With the exception of the loan of £112,200 to the Dublin and Kingstown line on which the rate of interest was 4 per cent., the rate of Interest chargeable up to the 30th June, 1883, was 5 per cent ; since that date 4 per cent. has been charged.

*In addition to this amount a sum of £13,507 19s. 6d. for the Limerick and Waterford Railway was advanced at 3½ per cent. interest in 1846-7 out of the Labour Rate Fund, Act 9 and 10 Vic., Cap 107, on the security of the rates of the Baronies of Clanwilliam, Iffa and Offa East and West, in County Tipperary. This loan was paid off on 17th April, 1851.

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The following is an ABSTRACT of LOANS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, showing the Amounts Remitted, and

No	Acts under which Advances have been made.	PURPOSES FOR WHICH ADVANCED.	No of open Loan Accounts on 31st March, 1909.	ADVANCED TO BORROWERS. In the Year ended 31st March, 1909	ADVANCED TO BORROWERS. Total up to the 31st March, 1909.	PRINCIPAL repaid and In the Year ended 31st March, 1909. Principal.	PRINCIPAL repaid and In the Year ended 31st March, 1909. Interest.
	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
		I. PUBLIC WORKS LOANS, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, and 40 and 41 Vic., c. 27.					
		CLASS I.—LOANS SECURED ON UNDERTAKINGS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	Local Boards—various works,	5	—	186,224 0 0	1,618 13 3	941 11 6
2	Do.	Inland Navigation,	1	—	134,297 6 2	220 0 0	63 15 8
3	Do	Railways,	6	—	1,266,127 14 1	3,740 0 0	10,246 4 7
4	Do.	Quarries, Mines and Miscellaneous, (including Loans to Congested Districts Board).	20	45,900 0 0	230,777 19 2	10,250 3 5	5,233 10 9
5	Do.	Harbours, Docks, &c.	21	—	579,334 13 7	7,008 9 0	6,927 17 3
6	Do.	Reclamation of Waste Lands,	—	—	120,651 0 0	—	—
7	29 & 30 Vic., c. 44,	Labourers' Dwellings in Towns,	49	—	180,911 15 2	3,578 6 4	1,416 3 8
8	48 & 49 Vic., c. 72; and 53 & 54 Vic., c. 70	Housing of the Working Classes, (See also Class 2, No. 17).	88	4,000 0 0	398,416 0 0	13,824 1 11	7,616 12 5
			189	49,900 0 0	3,114,740 8 2	40,239 14 6	32,445 16 4
		CLASS II.—LOANS SECURED ON RATES.					
9	1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33; and 61 & 62 Vic., c. 54, sec. 4.	County Councils, for Roads, Court Houses, &c.,	99	10,402 13 11	934,301 13 3	9,712 7 11	3,169 15 8
10	Do.	Roads and Bridges,	—	—	200,577 0 4	262 10 7	5 13 3
11	40 & 41 Vic., cc. 15 & 04. 44 & 45 Vic., c. 29, 48 Vic., c. 19.	Public Buildings; Public Libraries; Reformatories; and Industrial Schools.	10	—	87,150 0 0	2,578 8 10	618 10 10
12	9 Vic., c. 3,	Fishery Piers and Harbours,	—	—	53,544 17 3	—	—
13	57 Geo. III., c. 34,	Public Works Loans,	1	—	491,444 10 8	—	180 0 0
14	16 & 17 Vic., c. 136,	Repairs of Fishery Piers and Harbours,	—	—	22,017 7 6	—	—
15	19 & 20 Vic., c. 62,	Maintenance of Navigation Works,	—	—	2,609 1 9	—	—
16	1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33; 18 & 19 Vic., c. 109.	Lunatic Asylums Buildings,	251	21,763 3 2	3,164,782 3 2	62,706 14 7	50,534 7 11
17	48 and 49 Vic. c. 72; and 53 & 54 Vic., c. 70.	Housing of the Working Classes, (See also Class I., No 8).	128	13,607 8 10	413,740 12 1	8,900 6 3	10,047 9 3
18	38 & 39 Vic., c. 36,	Artisans' Dwellings,	1	—	81,000 0 0	553 4 10	149 17 11
19	37 & 38 Vic., c. 93; 41 & 42 Vic., c. 52.	Public Health,	1,136	105,191 7 8	3,711,634 17 6	82,099 14 5	52,954 6 2
20	45 & 46 Vic., c. 47	Emigration,	—	—	11,755 3 10	93 6 5	3 4 10
21	46 & 47 Vic., c. 60; 48 & 49 Vic., c. 77.	Labourers Acts,	1,220	18,661 4 0	3,456,594 14 8	24,431 2 5	103,039 18 9
22	42 & 43 Vic., c. 26,	Dispensary Houses,	253	2,616 0 0	198,971 19 1	5,044 3 11	5,332 8 9
23	61 & 62 Vic., c. 37, sec. 61.	Workhouse Buildings,	148	18,388 17 8	183,181 19 6	5,939 6 4	5,041 13 1
24	62 & 63 Vic., c. 44,	Acquisition of Small Dwellings,	23	11,415 0 0	45,830 13 0	1,949 2 7	820 2 2
25	62 & 63 Vic., c. 50.	Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	10	9,175 0 0	26,075 0 0	486 1 8	653 16 4
		CLASS III.—LOANS SECURED ON LANDS.	3,280	211,210 15 9	13,084,212 7 7	194,765 10 9	232,551 8 5
26	5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,	River Drainage and Navigation,	—	—	2,082,052 7 3	—	—
27	26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	River Drainage,	2,855	—	848,228 17 3	24,340 16 7	16,551 17 9
28	29 & 30 Vic., c. 49,	River Drainage Maintenance,	428	198 9 0	63,612 3 3	942 14 5	369 19 8

(Continued on next page.)

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dvances and Repayments in the Year, the Total Advances and Repayments to the 31st March, 1909, the e Balances Outstanding.

INTEREST paid by Borrowers Total to 31st March, 1909			BALANCES Outstanding against Borrowers on 31st March, 1909								
				Principal.							
				In Arrear							
Principal.	Interest.	Remitted.	Written off from the Account of Assets of the Local Loans Fund	Subsequently Recovered.	Net Sums outstanding in respect of Loan Amounts written off the Assets of the Local Loans Fund.	Other Arrears.	Not yet due.	Interest.	No
h.	i.	k.	l.	m.	n.	o.	p.	q.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
160,528 18 0	91,491 4 9	—	—	—	—	—	25,695 2 0	—	1
113,198 11 2	107,299 11 5	10,000 0 0	9,668 15 0	—	9,668 15 0	—	1,430 0 0	—	2
933,665 18 11	560,057 10 3	*127,190 16 2	—	—	—	104,712 13 5	99,557 5 7	12,483 14 4	3
50,997 18 2	21,073 17 5	—	—	—	—	—	179,780 1 0	—	4
307,802 9 5	416,792 9 5	83,832 9 4	—	—	—	25,059 10 [illegible]	161,640 4 1	3,162 17 8	5
205 17 8	12,000 0 0	—	130,445 2 4	—	130,445 2 4	—	—	—	5
153,273 18 7	124,580 19 8	1,952 18 10	1,671 11 9	—	1,671 11 9	255 5 [illegible]	32,751 1 0	220 13 0	7
132,307 14 9	110,461 19 1	—	—	—	—	247 12 [illegible]	215,360 13 5	197 1 0	8
1,902,488 5 11	1,445,757 12 0	222,975 4 4	141,785 9 1	—	141,785 9 1	161,276 1 8	716,214 7 2	16,064 5 7	
840,243 5 6	155,456 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	94,058 7 9	—	9
193,755 8 5	105,139 10 11	6,821 11 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
70,148 19 2	27,815 9 6	1,953 17 11	—	—	—	—	15,047 2 11	—	11
83,544 17 3	6,099 16 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
307,533 5 3	201,222 5 10	177,911 13 5	—	—	—	—	5,000 0 0	—	13
21,572 13 4	1,629 19 4	344 14 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
2,309 1 9	9 12 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
1,883,845 14 3	573,830 11 2	12,163 0 0	—	—	—	—	1,266,753 6 5	—	16
124,281 19 4	110,376 8 11	—	—	—	—	63 0 0	289,425 12 9	63 9 8	17
77,417 2 2	35,007 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	3,582 17 10	—	18
2,201,895 2 4	1,209,644 0 8	—	—	—	—	235 15 1	1,509,504 0 1	428 14 10	19
11,755 3 10	6,353 18 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
569,051 11 6	1,181,716 5 6	—	—	—	—	45 2 6	2,786,597 0 11	25 8 8	21
68,500 8 10	78,465 10 11	—	—	—	—	—	140,471 10 3	—	22
28,988 1 7	25,295 7 5	—	—	—	—	—	154,213 17 11	—	23
11,358 5 7	3,674 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	34,472 12 5	—	24
1,134 0 10	1,361 11 7	—	—	—	—	—	23,940 19 2	—	25
8,358,515 2 1	3,720,652 11 9	199,214 17 5	—	—	—	314 17 7	6,326,057 10 8	486 2 9	
974,447 1 9	786,165 9 5	1,207,562 5 7	22 13 11	—	22 19 11	—	—	—	26
581,577 9 11	539,062 1 6	—	†6,060 1 4	—	6,060 1 4	7,141 2 11	313,451 3 1	7,306 9 4	27
23,642 12 7	17,064 1 7	155 0 0	‡7 5 1	—	7 5 1	749 7 1[illegible]	9,057 17 8	157 3 9	28

*Including £62,654 10s. 6d. remitted
† " £257 16s. 2d. written off
‡ " £0 10s. 9d. " "
} in the year per Act 8, Edw. VII, c. 23.

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The following is an ABSTRACT of LOANS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, showing the Amounts Remitted, and

No.	Acts under which Advances have been made.	PURPOSES FOR WHICH ADVANCED.	No. of open Loan Accounts on 31st March, 1909.	ADVANCED TO BORROWERS: In the Year ended 31st March, 1909	ADVANCED TO BORROWERS: Total up to the 31st March, 1909	PRINCIPAL repaid and In the Year ended 31st March, 1909: Principal.	PRINCIPAL repaid and In the Year ended 31st March, 1909: Interest.
	a.	b.	c	d	e.	f	g
		CLASS III.—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
29	10 Vic., c. 32, &c.: 44 & 45 Vic., c. 49, sec. 19.	Improvement of Lands—viz., Drainage, Erection of Farm Buildings and Farm Labourers' Dwellings, Planting for Shelter,	7,345	42,138 0 0	4,656,143 3 10	63,576 12 7	25,567 12 11
30	10 Vic., c. 32, s. 15,	Land Improvement Preliminary Expenses,	1	2,000 0 0	66,200 0 0	1,883 0 3	—
31	44 & 45 Vic., c. 49, s. 31.	Land Law—Advances to Occupiers of Land for Improvement of their Holdings,	14,099	29,758 0 0	1,396,866 10 0	42,116 13 1	10,449 16 3
32	33 & 34 Vic., c. 46,	For Advances to Tenants for Purchase of their Farms, &c.,	774	—	518,932 16 7	8,302 9 3	8,160 17 0
			25,502	74,094 9 0	9,652,036 18 2	141,164 6 2	67,100 3 7
		CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS LOANS.					
33	33 & 34 Vic., c. 112, &c.	Glebe Loans,	1,236	7,247 0 0	671,318 3 0	17,179 10 1	9,303 8 11
34	8 Edw. 7, c. 10,	Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats Supply, (Ireland) Act, 1908,	52	11,690 4 6	52,941 14 2	768 19 1	—
35	36 & 39 Vic., c. 82,	National School Teachers' Residences,	1,103	6,630 0 0	264,259 18 0	6,612 7 10	6,239 11 9
36	47 & 48 Vic., c. 22,	Non-Vested Schools and Training Colleges,	155	510 0 0	125,687 10 0	2,597 3 7	3,365 18 2
			2,608	26,077 4 6	1,114,402 10 2	27,158 0 7	18,913 18 10
		Total Current and Unclosed Services,	—	361,262 9 3	26,965,392 4 1	403,327 11 11	351,011 5 2
		Add Total Closed Services,	—	—	20,263,760 14 9	—	—
		Gross Total Local Loans Fund,	31,579	361,282 9 3	47,229,152 18 10	(h) 403,327 11 11	(i) 351,011 5 2
		II. IRISH CHURCH FUND LOANS					
		CLASS II.—LOANS SECURED ON RATES.					
37	43 Vic., c. 4; 43 & 44 Vic., c. 14.	Public Health,	67	—	38,535 10 0	1,101 11 10	88 7 0
38	Do.,	Baronial Works,	—	—	271,168 10 10	—	—
39	Do.,	Relief of Distress,	—	—	11,383 13 4	—	—
40	Do.,	Relief of Distress Grants,	—	—	19,069 3 0	—	—
			67	—	340,176 17 2	1,101 11 10	86 7 0
		CLASS III.—LOANS SECURED ON LANDS.					
41	Do.,	Improvement of Lands,	1,449	—	923,619 17 5	25,690 15 6	1,850 14 6
42	Do.,	Arterial Drainage,	12	—	6,136 1 0	81 10 0	5 7 11
			1,461	—	929,755 18 5	25,772 5 6	1,856 2 5
		Total Irish Church Fund Loans,	1,528	—	1,269,932 15 7	26,873 17 4	1,942 5 5
		Grand Total,	33,107	361,282 9 3	48,499,085 14 5	430,201 9 3	352,953 14 7

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 5th July, 1909.

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...vances and Repayments in the Year, the Total Advances and Repayments to the 31st March, 1909, the ... Balances Outstanding—*continued.*

...TEREST, paid by Borrowers — Total to 31st March, 1909. Principal.	Interest.	Remitted.	BALANCES Outstanding against Borrowers on 31st March, 1909. Principal. In Arrear. Written off from the Account of Assets of the Local Loans Fund.	Subsequently Recovered.	Net Sums outstanding in respect of Loan Amounts written off the Assets of the Local Loans Fund	Other Arrears.	Not yet due.	Interest.	No.
h.	i.	k.	l.	m.	n.	o.	p.	q.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
...,580 2 10	2,004,975 17 3	—	(c)10,980 4 9	—	16,989 4 9	13,094 14 4	755,488 1 11	0,130 5 7	29
83,787 13 11	—	1,013 3 1	(d) 237 0 11	—	237 0 11	—	1,102 2 1	—	30
897,833 19 0	405,322 12 0	—	(e)12,105 5 2	09 9 9	12,085 15 5	14,875 4 10	472,091 10 9	3,174 0 5	31
289,297 0 4	382,069 19 7	—	(f) 4,632 16 0	—	4,632 16 8	1,451 17 7	226,551 2 2	3,419 8 4	32
...,588,166 0 4	4,196,681 1 5	1,208,750 9 8	40,105 13 8	99 9 9	40,006 3 11	37,312 7 7	1,777,801 17 8	20,889 11 5	
409,577 13 11	348,929 19 1	—	—	—	—	38 15 2	281,898 18 11	24 8 7	33
768 19 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,172 15 1	—	34
85,930 19 10	115,792 0 4	—	—	—	—	39 11 7	178,299 8 7	33 15 11	35
31,691 17 2	43,519 19 0	—	—	—	—	3 2 5	94,192 10 5	2 4 1	36
527,969 10 0	508,241 17 5	—	—	—	—	79 9 2	586,353 11 0	60 8 7	
...577,238 18 4	9,971,333 2 7	1,630,941 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
...,783,109 7 1	517,070 11 2	6,480,851 7 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
...,360,348 5 5	(k)10,388,403 13 9	8,111,592 18 1	181,891 2 9	09 9 9	181,791 13 0	168,982 16 0	9,406,437 6 4	37,302 8 4	
						9,575,420 2 4			
			Portion of Loans regarded as irrecoverable.						
30,802 15 11	6,090 5 1	—	—	—	—	3 8 8	7,728 5 5	0 2 10	37
231,181 11 4	22,675 5 11	0 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
11,383 13 4	621 17 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
—	—	19,089 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
313,369 0 7	29,393 8 11	19,076 2 0	—	—	—	3 8 8	7,728 5 5	0 2 10	
702,240 17 6	149,978 3 0	(a) 25,581 12 11	(g)8,553 8 7	—	—	10,307 18 8	178,936 4 9	1,180 7 3	41
4842 12 5	402 17 7	(b) 723 15 0	—	—	—	10 3 7	553 10 0	2 7 8	42
707,083 9 11	150,376 0 7	26,305 7 11	6,553 3 7	—	—	10,324 2 3	179,489 14 9	1,188 14 11	
...,452 10 8	179,769 9 8	45,381 10 5	8,553 8 7	—	—	10,327 19 11	187,218 0 2	1,198 17 9	
						197,545 11 1			
...,800 15 11	10,568,173 3 3	8,158,974 8 6				9,772,985 13 5		(l)38,491 6 1	

(a) Including £758 2s. 9d. principal charge cancelled by redemption in the year.
(b) " £2 4s. 11d. " " " "
(c) " £16 8s. 5d. written off
(d) " £3 12s. 5d. " "
(e) " £81 6s. 7d. " " } in the year, per Act 8 Edw. VII., c. 23
(f) " £22 16s. 3d. " "
(g) " £45 11s. 3d. added in the year
(h) " £36 2s. 11d.
(i) " £12 12s. 1d.
(j) " £99 9s. 9d. } paid over to H.M. Exchequer under Sec. 15 Sub sec. 2, of the National Debt and Local Loans Act 1887, 50 & 51 Vic., c. 16.
(k) " £48 15s. 3d.
(l) The figures in this column do not include interest accrued and unpaid in respect of Loans which have been written off the Assets of the Local Loans Fund by the Public Works Loans Act, 1887, and subsequent Acts, nor the interest on arrears of Loans from the Irish Church Fund under 43 Vic., c. 4, if regarded as irrecoverable.

J. L. COLLINS, *Accountant.*

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APPENDIX H—

(H.)—ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, showing the Total

Reference to Account.	Page.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Balances on 31st March, 1908.	Received.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
H 1		Parliamentary Votes and Grants, viz. :—		
	82-87	1. Public Works and Buildings, Ireland,		
	86-87	2. Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903 (Non-Voted Account),		
	86-87	3. Railways (Ireland) Acts,		
	88-89	4. Railways Act, 1696, and Marine Works Act, 1902 (Non-Voted Account),	62,938 7 11	356,946 3 5
	88-89	5. Public Works Office, Ireland,		
	88-89	6. Adjustments affecting the Votes or Accounts for 1906–1907,		
H 2	90-91	Loans Advances,	28,278 16 5	360,000 0 0
H 3	92-93	Loans Repayments,	—	783,106 8 10
H 4	92-93	Land Improvement Preliminaries, 10 Vic., c. 32, sec. 15,	306 3 6	3,900 19 0
H 5	94-95	Sea Fisheries, Ireland, 46 & 47 Vic., c. 26,	3,244 0 7	2,937 7 0
H 6		Miscellaneous Services, viz. :—		
	94-95	1. Deposit Accounts, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c.,		
		2. Railway and other Arbitrations Deposit Accounts, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70,		
		3. Arterial Drainage Deposits, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.,		
	96-97	4. Inland Navigations—Shannon,		
		5. Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49,		
		6. National Monuments, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42,		
		7. Linen Hall,	19,860 16 10	34,362 15 2
		8. Galway Harbour Receiver's Account,		
		9. Southern Railway,		
	98-99	10. Letterkenny Railway,		
		11. Development Grant (Ireland),		
		12. Light Railways Surplus Revenue Account,		
		13. Sundry Accounts,		
		14. Belfast Queen's College,		
		Total,	114,628 5 8	1,541,253 13 5
H 7	100-103	Statement of Final Awards under Arterial Drainage Act, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, with Repayments thereunder, to the 31st March, 1909.		

Office of Public Works, Dublin.

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ACCOUNTS.

of Sums intrusted to their Management for Collection or Disbursement for Year ended 31st March, 1909.

Balances overdrawn, 31st March, 1909.	TOTALS.	Overdrawn Balances from Accounts to 31st March, 1908.	Paid.	Balances on 31st March, 1909.	TOTALS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	419,884 11 4	—	377,768 8 4	42,116 3 0	419,884 11 4
—	388,278 16 5	—	361,282 9 3	26,996 7 2	388,278 16 5
	783,106 8 10	—	762,035 10 6	21,070 18 4	783,106 8 10
—	4,207 2 6	—	3,825 17 5	381 5 1	4,207 2 6
—	6,181 7 7	—	3,003 1 11	3,178 5 8	6,181 7 7
—	54,223 12 0	—	48,238 14 4	5,984 17 8	54,223 12 0
—	1,655,881 18 8	—	1,556,154 1 9	99,727 16 11	1,655,881 18 8

J. L. COLLINS, *Accountant.*

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AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS

(H 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last Account,	—		62,938 7 11
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—CLASS I. VOTE 14.			
Vote for the year 1908-1909	—		229,259 0 0
Carried forward,	—	—	292,197 7 11

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OF PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1909.

VOTES AND GRANTS.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances on Parliamentary Votes, 1907-1908, surrendered to H.M. Exchequer, viz.:—			
Public Works and Buildings,		46,875 2 7	
Railways, Ireland,		1,858 12 5	
Office of Public Works,		1,291 11 10	
			49,525 6 10
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—CLASS 1. VOTE 14:—			
Purchase of Sites and Buildings. Sub-Head A.—			
Coast Guards,	48 18 6		
Dublin Castle State Apartments,	103 9 8		
Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings,	72 0 0		
		224 8 2	
Annuities. Sub-Head A.A.—			
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903,		3,423 16 6	
NEW WORKS AND ALTERATIONS. Sub-Head B.:—			
Royal Hospital,	237 0 9		
Royal Hibernian Military School,	2,276 19 8		
Coastguard and Naval Reserve Buildings,	2,056 12 10		
Ordnance Survey Buildings,	439 19 1		
Vice-Regal Lodge,	2,444 4 9		
Dublin Castle State Apartments,	3,872 5 9		
Chief Secretary's Office,	26 19 10		
Local Government Board,	110 1 6		
Office of Public Works,	1,301 15 8		
Public Record Office,	280 0 0		
General Registry and Census Office,	64 9 3		
Department of Agriculture:—			
Head Office,	932 14 5		
Museum, School of Art, Library,	8,299 17 10		
Botanic Gardens,	144 0 4		
Registry of Deeds,	27 14 4		
Record of Titles,	178 2 4		
Land Commission, including Estates Commission,	2,607 19 7		
Metropolitan Police Buildings,	2,112 11 0		
Constabulary do.	1,200 0 9		
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum,	2,091 18 4		
National Education Buildings:—			
Head Office, £99 0 0			
Model Schools, 960 10 6			
National Schools, 26829 8 1			
Teachers' Residences, 100 0 0	27,988 18 7		
Queen's Colleges,	890 18 9		
Royal Irish Academy,	81 10 6		
Customs Buildings,	339 7 9		
Postal and Telegraph Buildings,	14,729 16 0		
Phœnix Park,	1,533 5 3		
Do. Pumping Station,	239 16 10		
Kingstown Harbour,	3,408 1 1		
Ardglass Harbour,	24 16 4		
Sligo Harbour,	6,000 0 0		
		80,441 19 1	
Carried forward,	—	84,090 3 9	49,525 6 10

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AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS

(H 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	—	292,197 7 11
1. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—*continued.*			
Carried forward, ...	—	—	292,197 7 11

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OF PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1909.—*continued.*

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

—	Maintenance and Supplies. Sub-Head C.	Furniture, Fittings and Utensils. Sub-Head D	Rent and Insurance. Sub-Head E	Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, &c Sub-Head F.	Totals. (Sub-Heads C to G.)	Less Appropriations in Aid.	Net Charge against the Vote. Sub-Heads C to G.	Sub-Heads A.; A.A.; and B.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Brought forward, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84,090 3 9		49,525 6 10
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—*con.*										
1. Royal Hospital, . .	3,084 6 6	802 1 3	—	955 14 3	5,342 2 0	34 10 11	5,307 11 1		1	
2. Royal Hibernian Military School.	2,346 15 7	447 17 0	—	1,178 4 5	3,962 17 6	14 0 0	3,948 17 6		2	
3 Naval Reserve Buildings,	22 18 4	1 7 7	—	—	24 5 11	300 0 0	−275 14 1		3	
4 Coastguard Buildings, .	3,301 11 7	149 11 0	—	—	3,841 2 7	66 10 4	3,974 12 3		4	
5 Ordnance Survey Buildings.	1,632 6 8	206 3 4	507 15 8	907 9 5	3,253 14 5	12 13 4	3,241 1 1		5	
6. Dublin Castle, State Residences and Chapel Royal.	1,570 7 3	851 8 11	—	178 12 3	2,609 9 5	194 12 4	2,414 14 1		6	
7. Viceregal Lodge, Gardens, &c	2,608 9 10	526 17 11	—	277 10 11	3,412 18 6	47 0 5	3,365 18 9		7	
8. Private Secretary's Lodge,	257 5 3	40 1 10	—	18 16 1	325 3 2	0 6 0	324 18 2		8	
9. Chief Secretary's Lodge, Gardens &c.	894 16 6	43 16 1	—	69 5 4	997 17 10	1 10 0	996 7 10		9	
10. Under Secretary's Lodge and Demesne	674 1 0	160 14 2	—	49 3 1	883 3 3	26 12 6	856 10 9		10	
11. Chief Secretary's Office and Branches.	218 15 10	158 1 3	9 15 8	223 0 0	609 2 3	10 0 0	599 2 3		11	
12. Civil Service Commission	10 0 0	17 10 6	42 0 0	9 17 6	88 13 11	—	88 13 11		12	
13. Paymaster-General's Office,	70 10 3	23 11 5	—	47 13 7	141 15 3	—	141 15 3		13	
14. Teachers' Pension Office,	3 10 9	1 18 10	—	23 15 9	29 11 3	—	29 11 3		14	
15. Stationery Office, .	117 8 2	20 14 3	—	51 5 8	189 8 1	—	189 8 1		15	
16. Quit Rent Office,	43 12 0	30 2 2	230 15 4	35 17 1	340 7 4	—	340 7 4		16	
17 Charitable Bequests' Office	30 14 5	23 7 2	—	29 0 8	83 2 3	—	83 2 3		17	
18 Mercantile Marine and Board of Trade Survey.	88 8 3	41 0 8	291 1 0	135 13 11	550 12 10	17 10 0	542 2 10		18	
19 Local Government Board,	358 19 3	293 15 8	110 0 0	249 18 1	1,012 13 0	5 0 0	1,007 13 0		19	
20. Office of Public Works, .	244 17 10	127 17 0	—	176 4 6	548 0 1	15 0 0	534 0 1		20	
21 Record Room and Offices,	208 13 7	45 5 11	—	146 2 9	400 2 6	—	400 2 3		21	
22. General Register and Census Office	245 14 0	24 18 11	45 0 0	117 7 4	432 12 3	2 0 0	430 12 3		22	
23. General Survey and Valuation Office.	105 6 11	47 15 0	371 11 0	110 12 4	640 16 6	5 0 0	635 19 9		23	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:—										
24. Head Office, .	471 15 0	309 12 1	111 0 0	302 1 8	1,194 8 9	59 0 0	1,135 8 0		24	
25. Portal Inspection Offices.	8 6 7	50 11 10	327 0 5	32 10 1	418 8 11	—	418 8 11		25	
26 Royal College of Science.	240 15 0	147 11 2	203 8 0	408 12 5	1,000 5 4	—	1,000 5 4		26	
27. Museum, School of Art, Library, &c.	1,476 5 7	283 6 9	20 13 10	1,500 6 0	3,280 6 2	86 9 8	3,193 10 6		27	
28. Botanic Gardens,	1,326 18 0	63 12 1	210 18 8	604 1 3	2,184 8 0	—	2,184 8 0		28	
29. Geological Survey, .	40 6 11	34 11 4	80 0 0	53 15 18	198 13 1	—	198 13 1		29	
30 *Criminal Prosecutions—Quarters for Witnesses.*									30	
31. High Court of Justice	1,444 17 0	360 0 0	—	577 12 7	2,381 10 4	103 0 0	2,278 10 4		31	
32. Registry of Deeds, .	222 11 2	45 7 2	—	122 14 4	390 12 8	—	390 12 8		32	
33 Record of Titles and Local Registration.	120 4 3	70 14 2	28 5 9	84 14 7	312 18 5	—	312 18 5		33	
34. Principal and District Probate Offices	540 4 5	43 11 5	242 4 2	179 7 7	1,000 7 7	2 8 0	997 18 7		34	
35. Land Commission Court and Offices, and Estates Commissioners Office.	373 18 6	634 18 2	1,078 1 0	550 0 8	2,636 14 1	88 14 4	2,547 19 9		35	
36. Metropolitan Police Courts and Offices in Dublin Castle.	207 10 0	66 6 7	104 3 0	130 16 8	508 16 4	6 1 0	508 15 4		36	
37. Metropolitan Police Stations	2,640 12 6	813 7 2	1,127 1 4	2,826 19 9	7,407 14 6	177 2 6	7,230 11 11		37	
38. Royal Irish Constabulary Depot.	1,284 8 8	74 8 8	—	1,366 19 2	2,825 10 10	66 8 11	2,840 9 11		38	
39. Royal Irish Constabulary Offices.	161 18 8	74 15 7	—	116 18 5	323 10 9	—	923 18 8		39	
40. Constabulary Barracks, .	3,929 13 2	116 13 4	—	8 6 9	9,749 16 0	6 2 4	3,743 18 8		40	—
(*continued.*)										
Carried forward, . . .	34,397 12 7	7,273 1 9	6,149 18 8	14,025 8 6	59,835 13 9	1,860 4 7	58,505 8 2	84,090 3 9		49,525 6 10

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AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS

(H 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	292,197 7 11
1. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—*continued.*			
PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS. (APPROPRIATIONS IN AID.) Shown on the other side:—			
Buildings.—Sums received for Rents,	2,080 14 7		
,, ,, as proceeds of Sales, Old Materials, &c.	1,803 18 4	3,834 12 11	
Parks—Phœnix Park:—			
Rents for Grazing, &c.,	580 11 3		
Fees for use of Dressing-rooms (Football Pavilions)	20 13 0		
Sales of Deer, Skins, &c.,	52 7 11		
Sales of Timber, Old Materials, Plant &c.,	111 4 4		
Lavatory, use of,	24 5 11		
		789 2 5	
Inchicore and Longmeadows Estates:—			
Rents, Grazing, &c.,	689 13 6		
Sales of Gravel,	162 0 0		
		851 13 6	
St. Stephen's Green Park:—			
Sales of Wild Fowl,	6 11 6		
Lavatory, use of,	11 12 3		
Rents,	3 15 0		
		21 18 9	
Curragh of Kildare:—			
Rents,	—	0 1 6	
Harbours—Kingstown:—			
Dues,	1,232 6 6		
Rents,	404 16 9		
Water supplied to Shipping,	140 0 1		
Hire of Plant,	6 2 8		
Sale of Plant and Old Materials,	2 0 0		
Boat Licences,	3 0 0		
Yacht Slip—Use of, and Storage of Yachts,	78 6 3		
		1,866 12 8	
Howth:—			
Dues,	103 4 9		
Rents,	258 17 9		
Boat Licences,	40 0 0		
Sales,	--		
		402 2 6	
Donaghadee:—			
Rents,	11 4 0		
Sales,	5 15 0		
		16 19 0	
Ardglass:—			
Dues,	101 15 9		
Rents,	10 19 7		
Sales,	2 0 0		
		114 15 4	
Dunmore:—			
Dues,	30 1 10		
Rents,	92 5 2		
		122 7 0	
Navigations—Maigue:—			
Dues,	0 7 1		
Rents,	1 0 0		
		1 7 1	
		8,021 12 3	
Carried forward,	—	—	292,197 7 11

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OF PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1909—*continued.*

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued*

—	Maintenance and Supplies. Sub-Head C.	Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils. Sub-Head D	Rent and Insurance. Sub-Head E	Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, &c. Sub-Head F.	Totals. (Sub-Heads C to G.)	Less Appropriations in Aid.	Net Charge against the Vote. Sub-Heads C to G.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, .	33,387 12 7	7,273 1 0	5,149 10 8	14,025 8 6	59,835 13 9	1,330 4 7	58,505 6 2		84,090 3 9 (A.; A.A.; and B.)	49,525 6 10
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—*con.*										
41. Constabulary Temporary Barracks.	3,253 14 11	14 12 7	10 0 0	1 13 4	3,280 6 10	8 13 10	3,271 7 0	41		
42. General Prisons Office, .	136 8 1	64 3 3	—	30 11 0	242 2 4	5 0 0	237 2 4	42		
43. Reformatory and Industrial Schools Office	3 0 7	6 18 0	—	1 1 0	5 6 1	—	5 0 1	43		
44. Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	1,072 10 6	325 18 4	40 18 4	950 4 11	2,395 12 1	15 10 0	2,379 12 4	44		
45. Metropolitan Offices and Schools of National Education Department.	630 3 5	201 0 6	—	622 12 8	1,462 16 7	1 10 0	1,460 17 7	45		
46. District and Minor Model Schools.	1,902 10 6	602 4 0	—	1,518 5 3	4,022 10 9	7 5 8	4,015 14 1	46		
47. National Schools, . .	4,408 16 6	321 17 1	—	—	4,730 13 7	424 6 3	4,306 7 4	47		
48. Teachers' Residences.	113 8 3	6 8 0	—	—	113 6 9	—	113 9 6	48		
49. National Gallery of Ireland	120 6 0	59 7 1	—	171 6 2	351 1 8	—	351 1 3	49		
50. Queen's College, Cork, .	1,147 1 10	325 12 1	23 9 11	5 18 10	1,502 2 8	41 3 11	1,460 18 0	50		
51. " Belfast,	724 12 11	166 18 7	—	5 6 7	897 0 1	7 13 3	889 6 10	51		
52. " Galway,	284 0 2	27 6 5	—	0 5 6	311 12 1	1 0 0	310 12 1	52		
53. Royal Irish Academy,	48 16 10	22 3 0	—	2 10 6	73 13 4	—	73 13 4	53		
54. Customs Buildings, .	992 14 2	193 5 4	3,044 19 5	513 15 6	5,045 13 11	1725 10 10	3,020 3 1	54		
55. Inland Revenue Buildings	652 1 4	448 16 10	2,132 12 1	673 7 6	3,906 18 6	187 13 5	3,719 4 7	55		
56. Post Office Buildings,	3,730 13 0	1,543 12 3	—	903 4 5	6,276 6 8	59 13 1	6,216 16 7	56		
57. Telegraph Buildings, .	1,140 6 3	450 6 3	—	166 18 0	1,765 13 3	18 0 4	1,747 3 11	57		
58. Temporary Commissions,	6 1 4	30 18 7	213 0 6	10 6 10	275 16 3	—	275 16 3	58		
59. Ulster King of Arms Office	61 3 7	53 12 6	—	15 18 11	130 16 0	—	130 16 0	59		
60. Ancient Monuments Preservation	674 7 7	6 4 3	—	—	674 11 10	—	674 11 10	60		
61. Royal University, .	238 2 2	0 0 11	—	—	238 12 1	—	238 12 1	61		
62. Phœnix Park, . .	8,333 8 3	15 6 6	—	464 13 6	8,813 8 0	789 2 5	8,024 5 7	62		
63. Inchicore and Longmeadows Estate	109 7 0	—	540 11 0	4 13 10	654 12 7	651 13 0	−197 0 11	63		
64. St. Stephen's Green Park,	1,455 4 2	0 1 9	—	22 8 11	1,486 14 10	21 18 6	1,464 15 1	64		
65. Curragh of Kildare, .	476 15 6	—	—	—	476 15 6	6 1 6	476 13 0	65		
66. Kingstown Harbour, .	8,635 7 10	40 5 8	—	374 0 6	8,500 3 3	1,866 12 3	6,633 11 0	66		
67. Howth Harbour, . .	483 16 7	1 12 7	10 2 6	1 15 6	497 6 8	402 2 6	95 4 2	67		
68. Donaghadee Harbour, .	407 3 2	0 17 0	—	11 0 6	419 6 8	16 16 0	402 1 8	68		
69. Dunmore Harbour, .	154 2 2	2 1 5	—	—	156 3 7	122 7 0	33 16 7	69		
70. Ardglass Harbour, .	601 14 11	0 7 0	1 6 0	—	663 1 11	114 15 4	548 6 7	70		
71. Maigue Navigation, .	40 7 5	—	—	—	40 7 6	1 7 1	30 6 4	71		
72. Phœnix Park National School (Sub-Head G.).	—	—	—	—	80 3 7	—	80 3 7	72		
Totals, . .	74,056 14 0	12,211 3 6	12072 18 8	20,905 12 5	119026 8 8	8,021 12 3	111,904 14 5		111,904 14 5 (C to G.)	
Carried forward, ...									195,904 18 2	49,525 6 10

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AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS

(H 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPTS—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	292,197 7 11
1. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—*continued.*			
Suspense,	—	—	—
2. PUBLIC OFFICES SITE (DUBLIN) ACT, 1903 (NON-VOTED ACCOUNT):—			
Received from H. M. Treasury,	—	—	*20,000 0 0
RAILWAYS (IRELAND) ACTS:—			
(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) Vote.—Class I. No. 15.	—	—	61,454 0 0
Carried forward,	—	—	373,651 7 11

*This amount is repayable by annuities which are chargeable on Parliamentary Votes.

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OF PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1909—*continued.*

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	195,994 18 2	49,525 6 10
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*continued.*			
Drainage Works—River Shannon, Sub-Head H.,	—	568 15 2	196,563 13 4
2. PUBLIC OFFICES SITE (DUBLIN) ACT, 1903 (NON-VOTED ACCOUNT):—			
Paid to Contractors (Contract No. 4), . .	—	19,868 0 0	
Fees to Architects and Surveyors, . .	—	353 0 0	
Subsidiary Contracts, Advertisements, &c., .	—	118 19 6	
Clerk of Works: Salary, &c., . . .	—	141 6 2	
Law Costs, Cost of Agreement, . . .	—	3 9 1	
			19,984 14 9
3 RAILWAYS, IRELAND:—			
Vote.—Class I. No. 15.			
(*a*) Repayments to County Councils under Tramways and Public Companies Act, 1883.			
COUNTY. RAILWAY.			
Cavan, . . Cavan and Leitrim, . .	—	754 13 3	
Clare, . . South Clare, . . .	—	2,339 10 7	
,, . . West Clare, . . .	—	3,001 9 5	
Cork, . Cork and Muskerry, . .	—	632 2 2	
,, . . Donoughmore Extension, .	—	600 0 0	
,, . . Schull and Skibbereen, .	—	1,140 0 0	
,, . . Timoleague and Courtmacsherry	—	700 0 0	
Donegal, . Donegal and Killybegs Extension, . . .	—	10 0 0	
Dublin, . . Dublin and Blessington, .	—	330 14 4	
Fermanagh, . Clogher Valley, . .	—	411 0 8	
Galway, . Loughrea and Attymon, .	—	804 13 4	
Kerry, . . Headford and Kenmare, .	—	1,200 0 0	
,, . . Killorglin and Valentia, .	—	1,400 0 0	
Leitrim, . Cavan and Leitrim, .	—	2,925 4 0	
Mayo, . . Claremorris and Swineford, .	—	272 6 9	
,, . . Ballinrobe and Claremorris,	—	1,010 9 4	
,, . . Athenry and Tuam (Extension to Claremorris), . .	—	742 13 7	
Sligo, . . Collooney and Swineford, .	—	119 0 9	
Tyrone, . Clogher Valley, . .	—	2,055 8 4	
Wicklow, . Dublin and Blessington, .	—	330 14 4	
		20,779 16 3	
(*b*) Instalments of Annuities in repayment of Advances by National Debt Commissioners to 31st December, 1908, . . . (£115,833) under Tramways Act, 1895, .	—	13,586 4 0	
(*c*) Do. do. (£506,000) under Railways Act, 1896, and Marine Works (Ireland) Act, 1902, .	—	26,326 4 0	60,692 4 3
Carried forward, . .	—	—	326,765 19 2

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AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS

(H 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
Brought forward, . .	—	—	373,651 7 11
4. RAILWAYS ACT, 1896, AND MARINE WORKS ACT, 1902 (NON-VOTED ACCOUNT):—			
Received from National Debt Commissioners, .	—	—	
,, in respect of Traffic Receipts, . .	—	1,691 17 1	
MARINE WORKS ACT, 1902.			
Contributions towards Cost of Works:—			
Congested Districts Board for Renard Point, .	—	250 0 0	
,, ,, ,, Cleggan (Work No. 2), .	—	500 0 0	
Local contribution for Renard Point, . .	—	30 0 0	
Sale of Plant: Cape Clear, . .	—	150 0 0	
			2,621 17 1
5. OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS. CLASS II. VOTE No. 38:—			
Vote, ...	—	—	48,413 0 0
6. ADJUSTMENTS AFFECTING THE VOTES OR ACCOUNTS FOR 1907-8.			
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
SUNDRY BUILDINGS:—			
New Works, ...	—	—	
Maintenance, ...	—	52 18 6	
Furniture, ...	—	2 18 0	
Rents, ...	—	—	
Fuel, ...	—	22 11 5	
			78 7 11
OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS:—			
Travelling Expenses, ...	—	2 9 6	
Incidental Expenses, ...	—	—	
Land Improvement, &c., Loans, . . .	—	31 12 2	
Appropriations in Aid, . . .	—	85 16 9	
			119 18 5
			419,884 11 4

Office of Public Works, Dublin,

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OF PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1909—*continued.*

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	326,765 19 2
4. RAILWAYS ACT, 1896, AND MARINE WORKS ACT, 1902 (NON-VOTED ACCOUNT):—			
RAILWAYS ACT, 1896:			
Buncrana and Carndonagh Railway,	—	17 14 2	
Letterkenny and Burtonport ,,	—	2 18 11	
COACH AND STEAMER SERVICES:			
Sligo and Belmullet Steamer,	—	3,430 16 3	
		3,451 9 7	
MARINE WORKS ACT, 1902:—			
Cape Clear, Co. Cork,	—	2 0 0	
Liscannor, Co. Clare,	—	452 10 5	
Falcorrib, Co. Donegal,	—	65 17 7	
Cleggan, Co. Galway, (Work No. 2),	—	745 14 4	
Renard Point, Co. Kerry,	—	1,247 17 4	
Gortnasate, Co. Donegal,	—	24 3 10	
Portnoo, ,,	—	31 13 7	
Downies Bay, Co. Donegal (Work No. 2),	—	2,739 10 7	
General Charges,	—	248 1 7	
Maintenance Fund (General) Transfer to Miscellaneous,	—	326 13 1	
			9,835 11 11
5. OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS. CLASS II. VOTE No. 33:—			
Salaries,	—	32,662 12 3	
Travelling Expenses,	—	3,074 9 4	
Incidental do.,	—	324 2 5	
Land Improvement Act and Land Law Act, 1881, Loans Expenses,	—	3,426 11 6	
		44,487 15 11	
Less Appropriations in Aid,	—	3,132 5 3	
			41,355 10 3
Net Charge against the Vote,	—		
6. ADJUSTMENTS AFFECTING THE VOTES OR ACCOUNTS FOR 1907-8.			
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
SUNDRY BUILDINGS:—			
New Works,	—	—	
Maintenance,	—	229 6 4	
Furniture,	—	—	
Rents,	—	62 14 11	
Fuel,	—	14 7 9	
			306 9 0
OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS:—			
Salaries,	—	—	
Travelling Expenses,	—	—	
Incidental Expenses,	—	—	
Land Improvement, &c., Loans,	—	—	
Appropriations in Aid,	—	4 13 0	
			4 18 0
			377,768 3 4
Balance—Cash,	—	15,736 3 0	
Imprest	—	350 0 0	
Grants undrawn from the Exchequer,	—	25,000 0 0	
Do. do., Paymaster-General,	—	1,000 0 0	
			42,116 3 0
			419,884 11 4

J. L. COLLINS, *Accountant.*

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(H 2.)—An Account showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance, 1st April, 1908, ...	—	28,278 16 5
„ Public Works Loans:—		
Vote of Credit 1907-1908, £700,000—National Debt Commissioners, . .	120,000 0 0	
„ 1908-1909, £700,000—National Debt Commissioners, . .	240,000 0 0	
		360,000 0 0
		388,278 16 5

Office of Public Works, Dublin.

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of PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1909.

ADVANCES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Public Works Loans:—						
Amount advanced on Loans, viz.:—						
County Councils,	10,402	18	11			
Quarries, Mines, and Miscellaneous,	45,900	0	0			
Housing of the Working Classes,	17,607	8	10			
Glebe Loans, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 112,	7,247	0	0			
Public Health, 37 & 38 Vic., c. 93,	105,191	7	8			
River Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49, &c.,	198	9	0			
Land Improvement Preliminaries,	2,000	0	0			
Lunatic Asylums Buildings, 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33,	21,753	3	2			
Labourers Acts,	18,661	4	6			
Land Improvement, 10 Vic., c. 32, &c.,	42,138	0	0			
National School Teachers' Residences,	6,680	0	0			
Dispensary Houses,	2,616	0	0			
Workhouse Buildings, &c.,	18,388	17	8			
Acquisition of Small Dwellings,	11,415	0	0			
Non-Vested Schools and Training Colleges,	510	0	0			
Land Law, 44 & 45 Vic., c. 49, s. 31,	29,758	0	0			
Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, 1899,	9,175	0	0			
Seed Supply, 1908,	11,690	4	6	361,282	9	3
Balance unissued,	—			26,996	7	2
				388,278	16	5

J. L. COLLINS, *Accountant.*

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(H 3.)—An Account showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS

	Repayments (Principal and Interest).			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Public Works Loans:—						
Amounts received in repayment:—						
County Councils,	12,882	8	8			
Local Boards,	2,560	4	9			
Roads and Bridges,	268	4	8			
Inland Navigations.	283	15	8			
Public Buildings,	3,196	19	8			
Railways,	13,986	4	7			
Quarries, Mines, and Miscellaneous,	15,483	14	2			
Harbours, Docks, &c.,	13,936	7	3			
Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, 1899,	1,139	18	0			
Labourers' Dwellings in Towns,	4,994	10	0			
Artisans' Dwellings,	708	2	9			
Housing of the Working Classes,	40,397	9	10			
Glebe Loans,	26,487	17	0			
Public Health,	135,054	0	7			
River Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49, &c.,	1,812	14	1			
River Drainage, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	40,892	14	4			
Loans per Act 57 Geo. III., c. 34,	180	0	0			
Land Improvement Preliminary Expenses,	1,883	0	3			
Lunatic Asylums Buildings,	103,241	2	8			
Emigration,	96	11	3			
Labourers Acts,	127,471	1	2			
Land Improvement Loans,	89,146	5	8			
National School Teachers' Residences,	12,851	19	7			
Dispensary Houses,	10,376	12	8			
Workhouse Buildings,	10,981	2	5			
Acquisition of Small Dwellings,	2,769	4	9			
Non-Vested Schools and Training Colleges,	5,963	1	9			
Land Law, 44 & 45 Vic., c. 49, s. 31,	58,517	14	4			
Land Act Loans, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46,	16,463	8	3			
Seed Supply Act, 1908,	768	19	1			
				754,290	2	1
To Church Fund Loans:—						
Land Improvement,	27,541	10	0			
Sanitary,	1,187	18	10			
Arterial Drainage,	86	17	11			
				28,816	6	9
				783,106	8	10

(H 4).—LAND IMPROVEMENT

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account,	—			306	3	6
Amount received from Proprietors in Repayment of Preliminary Expenses,	—			1,900	19	0
,, ,, ,, Loans Advances,	—			2,000	0	0
				4,207	2	6

Office of Public Works, Dublin

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of PUBLIC WORKS in the YEAR ended 31st March, 1909.

REPAYMENTS.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By amount transferred to National Debt Commissioners, .		—	733,252 17 5
By amount transferred to Irish Land Commissioners. . .		—	28,781 18 1
By Balance, Public Works Loans,	Principal, £14,389 5 6; Interest, £6,647 19 2	21,037 4 8	
By Balance, Church Fund Loans,	Principal, £30 7 6; Interest, £3 6 2	33 13 8	21,070 18 4
			783,106 8 10

PRELIMINARIES, 1908-1909.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount paid for Preliminary Investigations, Advertising, Scrivenery, &c., ...	—	1,942 17 2
Amount transferred to Loans Repayments, . . .	—	1,883 0 3
Balance, ...	—	381 5 1
		4,207 2 6

J. L. COLLINS *Accountant.*

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(H. 5.)—SEA FISHERIES

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last Account,	—	3,244 0 7
Portavogie Pier—contribution received from Ireland Development Grant	2,500 0 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, Down County Council,	300 0 0	2,800 0 0
Amounts received in repayment of Loans—		
Greystones Pier,	—	137 7 0
		6,181 7 7

Office of Public Works, Dublin.

(H 6.)—AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE BY THE COMMISSIONERS MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance from last Account,	—	—	19,860 16 10
1. DEPOSITS FOR PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF LOANS, &c.:— Received,	—	—	548 18 3
2. RAILWAY AND OTHER ARBITRATION EXPENSES, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70:— Received from Railway Companies and others, to meet Expenses of Arbitrations,	—	—	797 13 0
3. ARTERIAL DRAINAGE DEPOSITS, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.:—	—	—	—
Carried forward,	—	—	21,207 8 1

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(IRELAND) ACT, 1888.

(IRELAND), during the Year ended 31st March, 1909, pursuant to Act 46 & 47 Victoria, cap. 26.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Piers—Works—		
Passage East Pier,	12 0 0	
Portavogie,	2,991 1 11	
		3,003 1 11
Balance,	—	3,178 5 8
		6,181 7 7

J. L. COLLINS, *Accountant.*

OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND, during the Year ended 31st March, 1909.

SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. DEPOSITS FOR PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF LOANS, &c.:— Paid,	—	—	499 16 3
2. RAILWAY AND OTHER ARBITRATION EXPENSES, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70:— Paid to Arbitrators, &c.,	—	—	1,253 4 9
3. ARTERIAL DRAINAGE DEPOSITS, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.:— Paid on account of Fees, &c.,	—	—	15 18 9
Carried forward,	—	—	1,768 19 9

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(H 6.)—An Account showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners

MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPTS—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	—	21,207 8 1
4. Inland Navigation:—			
Shannon River:—			
Rents, ...	—	2,467 6 8	
Tolls, ...	—	2,838 8 11	
Sundries:—			
Sale of Materials, Hire of Plant, Dredging, .	—	55 18 3	
			5,361 13 5
5. Arterial Drainage Maintenance Works:—	—	—	
6. National Monuments, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42, and 55 & 56 Vic., c. 46:—			
Dividends on Stock, &c., . . .	—	—	873 9 4
Carried forward, .	—	—	27,442 10 10

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of Public Works in the Year ended 31st March, 1909.

SERVICES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . . .	—	—	1,768 19 9

4. Inland Navigation:—
Shannon River:—

Division.	New Works.	Salaries, Travelling and Incidental Expenses of Staff.	Repairs of Lock-Houses, Gates, Bridges and Masonry.	Repairs of Roads, Banks, Paths, Drains and Dredging.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Limerick .	—	401 19 8	612 8 8	154 8 3	1,168 11 5
Killaloe .	—	133 0 8	285 11 6	301 11 3	720 3 0
Upper Shannon	193 15 5	554 4 8	542 0 9	530 8 5	1,820 4 3
					3,708 18 8

General Charges:—
Superintendent's Salary and Travelling Expenses, Repairs and Renewals of Buoys and Piles, Boats and Barges, Taxes, . . . 2,047 10 7 — 5,756 9 3

5. Arterial Drainage Maintenance Works:— — —

6. National Monuments, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42, and 55 & 56 Vic., c. 46:—

General Charges:—			
Salary and Travelling Expenses of Inspector of National Monuments, and Clerk of Works, Caretakers' Wages, Incidents, &c., .	—	303 16 1	
Works:—			
Cashel, ...	88 17 11		
Devenish Church and Tower, . . .	2 10 0		
Ardmore Cathedral, ...	0 6 6		
Glendalough, ...	27 12 11		
Monasterboice, ...	11 19 11		
Gallarus Oratory, ...	0 10 0		
Howth Church and Abbey, . . .	0 9 0		
Loughinisland Churches, . . .	8 13 6		
Maghera Church and Tower, . .	11 6 8		
Killough Chapel, ...	0 5 0		
Hoar Abbey, ...	43 13 10		
Skreen Church, ...	0 3 9		
Tempul Gel-Ventry, ...	1 3 0		
Newtown Abbey, ...	1 0 0		
Rattoo Church, Tower, etc., . . .	88 17 10		
Quinn Abbey, ...	1 11 6		
Fenagh Abbey, ...	0 4 0		
Ratass Church, ...	13 15 10		
Holycross Monastery, etc., . . .	5 10 10		
Inchcleraun, ...	0 18 6		
Bovevagh Church, ...	0 4 0		
Cranfield Church, ...	0 7 0		
St. Finian's Church, ...	16 12 0		
Clonsa Church, ...	0 15 6		
North Aran Ruins, ...	0 18 0		
Titeskin Church, ...	1 2 0		
Clones Tower and Cross, . . .	1 5 6		
Aghalurcher Church, ...	0 5 0		
Illauntannig, ...	7 13 2		
St. Flannan's Church, Killaloe, . .	2 15 6		
Ardtole Church, ...	0 7 0		
Inismacsaint Church, ...	0 12 0		
Kilcrea Abbey, ...	35 4 1		
	372 11 8		
Less Credit for Sale at Mellifont, .	0 15 0		
	371 16 3	371 16 3	
			735 12 4
			8,261 1 4

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(H 8.)—An Account showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners

MISCELLANEOUS

	£ a. d.	£ a. d.	£ a. d.
RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
Brought forward,	—	—	27,442 10 10
7. Linen Hall, 41 Vic., c. 1:—			
Rents, &c., received,	—	—	56 19 0
8. Galway Harbour Receiver's Account:—			
Dues, rents, &c.,	—	—	257 5 8
9. Southern Railway:—			
Revenue, after deduction of Working Company's charge, Rent of Thurles Station, and Telegraph Rent, for period ended 31st December, 1908,	—	3,849 12 4	
Amount received for payment of Baronial Guaranteed Dividends,	—	8,145 0 0	8,794 12 4
10. Letterkenny Railway:—			
Revenue (after deduction of Working Company's charge), for period 1st January, 1908—31st December, 1908,	—	3,078 4 8	
Compensation for land—Strabane and Letterkenny Railway Co.,	—	477 4 9	3,553 9 8
11. Ireland Development Grant:—			
G. Government Dredger:—			
Received for Hire,	—	780 15 10	
I. Tralee and Dingle Railway:—			
Received from Grant,	—	3,100 0 0	
M. Engineering and Architectural Expenses:—			
Received from Votes, Class II. (B.) for transfer of charge for Travelling Expenses,	—	0 14 0	3,881 9 10
12. Light Railways Surplus Revenue Account:—			
Letterkenny and Burtonport Railway,	—	1,809 11 8	
Buncrana and Carndonagh,	—	845 6 0	2,454 17 6
13. Sundry Accounts:—			
Curragh of Kildare—Rents,	—	249 7 8	
Land Commission (Church Property Department),	—	185 8 8	
Chief Secretary's Gardens,	—	474 2 10	
Board of Admiralty,	—	12 4 4	
Loans Insurance,	—	1,168 16 6	
Income Tax,	—	985 1 4	
Contractors' Deposits lodged with Tenders,	—	179 17 0	
Drainage Works—Closing Account,	—	24 17 10	
Railways (Ireland) Act, 1898—Traffic Receipts,	—	1,816 1 8	
Marine Works Act, 1902—Maintenance Fund,	—	742 2 6	
Temporary Receipts for Loans, Voted Services, &c.,	—	3,848 4 5	
Temporary Receipts for Non-certified Marine Works,	—	158 3 8	9,822 8 0
14. Belfast Queen's College:—			
Transferred from Votes—Class I., Sub-head New Works,	—	—	10 0 0
	—		54,228 12 0

Office of Public Works, Dublin.

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OF PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1909

SERVICES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	8,261 1 4
7. LINEN HALL, 41 Vic., c. 1:—			
Rent paid,	—	117 9 4	
Maintenance and Repairs,	—	33 18 9	
			151 8 1
8. GALWAY HARBOUR RECEIVER'S ACCOUNT:—			
Law Costs and Income Tax,	—	88 13 1	
Balance of Account paid over to Harbour Commissioners,	—	168 12 2	
			257 5 3
9. SOUTHERN RAILWAY:—			
Interest on Loan,	—	3,000 0 0	
General Charges,	—	585 11 11	
Dividends on Baronial Guaranteed Stock, (year to 31st December, 1908),	—	3,145 0 0	
			6,780 11 11
10. LETTERKENNY RAILWAY:—			
Interest on Loan,	—	3,200 0 0	
General Charges,	—	185 11 8	
			3,385 11 3
11. IRELAND DEVELOPMENT GRANT:—			
G. Government Dredger:— Repairs, Fittings, Maintenance, Survey, &c.	—	689 2 4	
I. Tralee and Dingle Railway:— Deviation Work, Acquisition of Land, &c.,	—	1,875 12 9	
			2,564 15 1
12. LIGHT RAILWAYS—SURPLUS REVENUE ACCOUNT:—			
Expenses—Agents' Salary and Travelling Expenses, &c.,	—	146 16 0	
Transferred to H.M. Exchequer,	—	2,000 0 0	
			2,146 16 0
13. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS:—			
Curragh of Kildare—Payment to Commissioners of Woods and Forests,	—	244 3 8	
Land Commission (Church Property Department),	—	197 3 4	
Chief Secretary's Gardens,	—	505 10 8	
Loans Insurance,	—	815 2 10	
Income Tax,	—	947 10 10	
Board of Admiralty,	—	10 2 4	
Contractors' Deposits refunded, &c.,	—	323 11 0	
Drainage Works—Closing Account, Paid to His Majesty's Exchequer,	—	24 17 10	
Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896—Traffic Receipts—Transfer in Aid of Grant,	—	1,816 1 8	
Marine Works Act, 1902—Maintenance Fund,	—	39 17 8	
Temporary Receipts discharged (Loans Voted Services, &c.),	—	19,087 7 5	
Temporary Receipts discharged, Marine Works Act, 1902,	—	166 17 4	
			24,178 8 5
14. BELFAST QUEEN'S COLLEGE:—			
Expenditure on Works—Photographic Room, Sanitary Accommodation, &c.,	—	—	562 19 0
			48,238 14 4
Balance, { Imprests, £ 35 0 0 / Cash, 5,949 17 8 }	—	—	5,984 17 8
			54,223 12 0

J. L. COLLINS, *Accountant.*

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(H 7.)—ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.—

These Works are executed by District Boards in

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT OF FINAL AWARDS, and Receipts

Districts.	Counties.	Date when Awards made final.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure	Cost per Acre to Proprietors, of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost, with Interest, after deducting Redemptions.	No. of Half-yearly Instalments remaining to be paid.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Athboy River,	Meath,	4th April, 1869,	1,388 0 27	8 0 5	569 10 6	a—	a
Ballinacourty,	Limerick,	2nd Oct., 1875,	179 0 5	7 1 8	82 5 1	a— a—	a a
Ballyadams,	Queen's,	9th Oct., 1883,	833 2 0	4 5 8	204 15 0	27 6 2	44
Ballycolliton,	Tipperary,	9th Oct., 1891,	287 1 19	4 14 6	93 7 8	36 16 8 a—	3 a
Ballynacarrig,	King's and Queen's,	9th April, 1868,	2,502 1 23	2 7 5	516 14 0	a—	a
Ballytegue & Kilmore,	Wexford,	9th Oct., 1888,	3,932 3 22	3 9 10	1,335 4 9	313 9 3	30
Baltracey,	Kildare,	13th Mar., 1875,	1,965 2 30	4 0 5	568 4 3	a— a—	a a
Barnakyle,	Limerick,	3rd April, 1883,	1,017 1 32	8 15 1	607 19 9	a— 140 7 2 29 8 3	a 5 20
Boolinarrig,	King's,	27th Mar., 1875,	928 3 20	3 7 1	197 12 8	a— a—	a a
Brickey River,	Waterford,	26th Sept., 1870,	829 1 20	5 4 3	297 2 1	a—	a
Bride River,	Cork,	9th Oct., 1882,	1,269 3 4	6 15 8	531 3 2	97 13 5	39
Bunkey,	Limerick,	8th Oct., 1898,	868 1 20	1 19 2	138 2 5	a— 21 11 4	a 23
Camoge,	Limerick,	25th Sept., 1876,	1,260 3 0	9 8 1	577 4 8	134 3 10	21
Carrigrohane, &c.,	Cork,	2nd April, 1900,	624 2 20	7 12 1	250 13 6	118 14 9	53
Cashen,	Kerry,	9th Oct., 1890,	4,784 2 19	2 2 0	583 14 4	162 11 0	34
Clodiagh River,	Tipperary,	30th May, 1872,	1,657 1 4	4 8 7	398 6 7	a—	a
Connell,	Kildare,	19th Jan., 1870,	747 2 0	3 6 5	171 12 2	a—	a
Currygrane,	Longford,	9th Oct., 1882,	114 3 37	5 9 4	27 14 1	7 9 0	39
Derrinlough,	King's,	8th Oct., 1874,	622 0 30	8 6 5	143 15 4	a— a—	a a
Doohyle,	Limerick,	9th Oct., 1871,	409 2 32	6 2 7	145 9 2	a—	a
Douglas River,	Carlow,	31st Mar., 1875,	3,089 2 0	4 7 3	922 18 0	a— a—	a a
Dunderry,	Meath,	8th Oct., 1907,	1,657 1 34	5 1 8	407 1 11	205 13 10	38
Elphin,	Roscommon,	26th Mar., 1872,	3,395 3 12	4 11 2	1,036 1 10	a—	a
Farney Bridge,	Tipperary,	31st Mar., 1908,	540 2 20	1 6 10	47 11 0	23 11 0	42
Follistown,	Meath,	9th Oct., 1888,	201 3 32	5 2 1	59 9 8	a— 7 15 4	a 6
Do.,	Do.,	9th Oct., 1891,	—	—	—	a—	a
Frankford River,	King's,	27th Mar., 1875,	1,204 2 0	6 5 3	414 16 0	a— a—	a a
Do.,	Do.,	4th April, 1884,	—	—	—	9 15 7	6
Garristown and Delvin,	Meath and Dublin,	3rd April, 1882,	1,034 1 25	4 11 4	461 3 0	a— 94 9 0	a 2
Glasheen,	Cork,	4th April, 1889.	183 1 0	10 9 4	111 15 3	a— 31 15 10	a 5
Greanagh,	Limerick,	4th April, 1890,	2,260 3 24	5 9 4	544 9 0	160 12 9	33
Gully,	Queen's,	4th Oct., 1873,	1,064 0 10	4 4 11	242 18 9	a— a—	a a
Gully, Upper,	Queen's,	14th Mar., 1876,	508 1 18	4 13 7	129 12 2	22 18 8	20
Hogan's Pass,	Tipperary,	9th Oct., 1886,	855 1 29	5 13 0	288 13 10	99 11 6	26
Inny, Upper,	Meath, Westmeath, Longford, & Cavan,	4th April, 1881,	11,675 2 7	7 8 3	2,780 2 4	1,490 13 4	35
Island Lakes and Glore River.	Mayo,	2nd April, 1875,	1,457 0 32	5 16 6	443 6 6	89 13 10	17
	Carried forward,		55,280 2 7	—.	16,830 10 5	3,275 1 7	

a These charges have expired.

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26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.

accordance with the Provisions of the above Acts.

thereon, for the Year ended 31st March, 1909.

Total Amount Advanced, including Interest to date of Award.	Portion of Total Advances charged to Counties for Public Works, or refunded by Drainage Board.	Amount charged on Lands.	Receipts (Principal and Interest). Total to 31st March, 1908.	For year ended 31st March, 1909.	Total to 31st March, 1909.	Districts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11,141 18 2	—	11,141 16 2	15,952 14 5	—	15,952 14 6	Athboy River.
1,268 3 10	—	1,268 3 10	1,775 11 8	—	1,775 11 9	Ballinacourty.
3,660 8 0	89 10 0	3,570 18 0	4,722 10 11	54 12 4	4,777 3 3	Ballyadams.
1,491 6 0	67 10 0 †66 0 0	1,357 18 0	1,633 17 2	73 13 6	1,707 10 8	Ballycolliton.
5,975 9 1	—	5,975 9 1	8,461 10 1	—	8,461 10 1	Ballynacarrig.
13,741 5 0	—	13,741 5 0	11,811 9 7	665 1 4	12,476 10 11	Ballyteigue and Kilmore.
8,211 1 2	350 15 2	7,860 6 0	11,532 6 5	—	11,532 6 5	Baltracey.
8,186 17 9 *2,350 0 0	†609 12 7 —	7,577 6 2 2,350 0 0	10,745 5 0 2,056 2 5	306 11 9 86 17 11	11,051 16 9 2,143 0 4	Barnakyle.
3,107 2 4	—	3,107 2 4	4,346 6 5	—	4,346 5 5	Boolinarrig.
4,323 12 0	—	4,323 12 0	6,163 14 7	—	6,163 14 7	Brickey River.
8,721 8 8	106 2 6	8,615 5 9	9,970 0 7	170 3 6	10,140 10 1	Bride River.
1,763 8 0	50 0 0	1,713 8 0	1,538 19 8	272 19 1	1,811 18 9	Bunkey.
11,745 19 6	200 0 0	11,545 19 6	16,889 19 10	1,097 18 8	17,987 18 6	Camoge.
‡4,749 10 9	—	4,749 10 9	1,773 17 9	237 11 4	2,011 9 1	Carrigrohane, &c.
10,054 16 0	—	10,054 16 0	9,844 6 6	1,201 11 5	11,045 17 11	Cashen.
6,938 11 6	—	6,938 11 6	9,861 9 3	—	9,661 9 3	Clodiagh River.
2,482 13 0	—	2,482 13 0	3,533 1 3	—	3,533 1 3	Connell.
628 15 0	—	628 15 0	747 15 9	8 8 2	755 18 11	Currygrane.
2,105 12 9	40 0 0	2,065 12 9	2,950 0 1	—	2,950 0 1	Derrinlough.
2,513 6 0	—	2,513 6 0	2,216 5 6	—	2,216 6 6	Doohyle.
13,663 6 9	100 0 0	13,473 6 8	19,591 11 1	—	19,591 11 1	Douglas River.
8,596 12 10	178 18 9	8,417 14 1	178 18 9	605 16 1	784 18 10	Dunderry.
15,940 17 0	458 0 0	15,482 17 0	22,009 8 6	—	22,009 8 6	Elphin.
724 11 7	—	724 11 7	—	41 14 2	41 14 2	Farney Bridge.
1,031 12 0	—	1,031 12 0	1,382 12 7	15 10 8	1,398 3 3	Follistown.
403 13 0	45 0 0	356 13 0	471 11 6	—	471 11 6	Do.
6,746 8 4	80 0 0	6,666 6 4	9,604 9 2	—	9,604 9 2	Frankford River.
875 17 4	—	875 17 4	1,098 10 7	18 10 8	1,117 1 3	Do.
4,948 15 0	225 0 0	4,723 15 0	6,781 12 5	188 18 0	6,920 10 5	Garristown and Delvin.
1,394 19 0	—	1,394 19 0	1,590 10 10	63 11 8	1,654 2 6	Glasheen.
13,391 7 0	513 0 0 †575 12 6	12,302 14 6	13,980 4 7	385 10 5	14,365 15 0	Greanagh.
4,517 11 6	—	4,517 11 6	6,482 7 2	—	6,482 7 2	Gully.
2,447 15 2	70 0 0	2,377 15 2	3,611 1 9	48 4 6	3,659 6 3	Gully, Upper.
5,956 12 0	214 4 0 †600 0 0	4,842 8 0	5,877 4 9	181 18 2	6,059 2 11	Hogan's Pass.
92,496 5 6	2,192 13 6 †3,750 0 0	86,553 12 0	107,092 0 7	3,225 4 10	110,317 5 5	Inny, Upper.
8,704 13 7	215 0 0 †150 0 0	8,339 13 7	18,897 7 2	86 19 7	18,984 6 9	Island Lakes and Glore River.
294,052 1 7 *2,350 0 0	10,736 13 0	285,665 2 7	352,127 2 4	9,037 4 9	361,164 7 1	

* Issued out of the Church Fund. † Refunded by Drainage Board, being portion of advances not expended.

‡ In addition to this amount there was expended a sum of £525 7s. 5d., being the moiety of cost of county road bridges, such sum having been received from county and paid over to Drainage Board

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(H 7.)—ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.—

These Works are executed by District Boards in

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Receipts

Districts.	Counties	Date when Awards made final.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre to Proprietors, of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost, with Interest, after deducting Redemptions.	No. of Half-yearly Instalments remaining payable on 31st March, 1909.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward,		55,280 2 7	—	15,330 10 5	3,275 1 7	
Kildare,	Kildare,	29th Sept., 1877,	2,347 8 30	3 11 8	508 7 10	a—	a
						a—	a
Killard,	Cork,	9th Oct., 1894,	201 1 0	9 4 1	153 15 3	45 19 10	42
Kilmastulla,	Tipperary,	26th July, 1870,	1,681 1 18	6 10 7	582 12 2	a—	a
Laracor,	Meath,	3rd April, 1880,	679 1 22	7 0 7	204 12 10	79 0 9	32
Lerr River,	Kildare and Carlow,	9th Oct., 1665,	1,684 3 20	16 8 11	838 5 0	96 12 10	49
Lough Erne,	Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, & Monaghan,	4th April, 1891,	15,327 0 36	11 18 11	4,716 11 0	2,706 18 8	62
Do. (Navigation),	Do.,	—	—	—	—	550 6 5	6
Lough Oughter,	Cavan,	4th April, 1878,	3,077 1 30	5 1 11	846 16 9	194 16 8	26
Milford,	Cork,	8th Oct., 1887,	1,015 0 10	6 14 9	469 0 7	185 2 3	28
Morning Star, Upper,	Limerick,	4th April, 1888,	830 2 35	8 12 9	358 1 0	162 18 4	29
Mulkear River,	Limerick,	20th Sept., 1877,	3,250 2 24	9 4 1	923 9 11	295 9 8	24
Nanny River,	Meath,	4th April, 1888,	784 3 0	10 5 1	585 15 2	178 12 6	28
Do., Upper,	Do.,	4th April, 1866,	183 1 20	8 7 9	72 11 2	26 1 10	29
Owenroe,	Do.,	4th April, 1888,	2,207 2 0	5 0 9	891 7 0	280 14 9	29
Pallas River,	Tipperary,	8th Oct., 1907,	940 0 10	3 2 0	210 1 5	72 17 3	58
Parsonstown,	Tipperary and King's,	25th Sept., 1874,	2,719 0 1	4 4 6	050 19 5	201 5 4	16
Quinagh,	Carlow,	19th Jan., 1870,	080 3 0	3 13 5	208 1 5	a—	a
Rathangan River,	Kildare,	4th April, 1883,	8,864 2 3	8 12 5	3,044 19 10	956 2 1	41
Rathdowney,	Queen's,	9th Oct., 1888,	413 1 39	8 8 1	189 0 4	a—	a
Silver River,	King's & Westmeath,	8th Oct., 1870,	1,092 2 30	3 12 8	215 10 9	a—	a
Sixmilebridge,	Clare,	4th April, 1871,	2,595 0 4	7 18 2	1,229 14 11	a—	a
Stoneyford River,	Kildare,	9th Oct., 1884,	3,384 0 0	8 18 3	1,550 15 10	335 10 11	46
Suck River,	Galway & Roscommon,	22nd Oct., 1895,	16,500 1 14	8 7 1	3,013 12 2	(b) 1,136 4 6	53
						(c) 1,310 7 0	53
Do.,	Do.,	—	—	—	—	a—	a
Do. (Catchment Area),	Do.,	—	—	—	—	292 10 0	—
Swanlinbar,	Cavan,	23rd Mar., 1880,	265 2 19	7 6 0	133 15 2	a—	a
Swilly Burn,	Donegal,	9th Oct., 1868,	1,404 2 19	6 2 1	465 5 8	113 6 5	28
Torrent River,	Tyrone,	3rd April, 1875,	453 1 18	11 7 1	338 18 10	a—	a
						a—	a
Tory Hill,	Limerick,	3rd April, 1878,	961 3 2	8 4 8	434 13 4	a—	a
						a—	a
Tramore,	Cork,	9th Sept., 1890,	320 0 17	8 2 9	243 18 4	40 8 11	7
						a	a
Trioque,	Queen's,	3rd April, 1905,	339 2 25	5 9 7	142 9 4	60 0 8	36
Ward River,	Dublin and Meath,	4th April, 1883,	886 0 18	7 10 1	814 7 3	125 12 8	41
	Total charge against districts,		130,553 0 23	Average 7 2 0	38,680 0 7	12,684 6 6	

a These charges have expired. b Payable by proprietors. c. Payable by occupiers.

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 5th July, 1909.

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26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.

accordance with the Provisions of the above Acts.

thereon, for the Year ended 31st March, 1909.

Total Amount Advanced, including interest to date of Award.	Portion of Total Advances charged to Counties for Public Works, or refunded by Drainage Board.	Amount charged on Lands.	Receipts (Principal and Interest). Total to 31st March, 1908.	For year ended 31st March, 1909.	Total to 31st March, 1909.	Districts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
294,052 1 7 *2,350 0 0	10,736 19 0	265,665 2 7	352,127 2 4	9,037 4 9	351,164 7 1	
8,657 4 6	260 0 0	8,397 4 6	11,398 15 5	—	11,398 15 5	Kildare.
1,852 6 6	—	1,852 6 8	1,120 2 4	84 16 6	1,204 16 0	Killard.
10,980 7 8	—	10,980 7 8	15,384 19 11	—	15,384 19 11	Kilmastulla.
6,217 12 10	35 15 4	6,181 17 6	7,842 16 4	799 16 9	8,642 15 1	Laracor.
27,915 2 0	202 0 0	27,714 2 0	39,742 18 8	193 5 8	39,935 4 4	Lerr River.
181,557 16 0	—	181,557 16 0	149,371 14 11	7,139 19 7	156,511 14 6	Lough Erne.
‡17,197 14 0	17,197 14 0	—	23,113 9 6	1,100 12 10	24,214 2 4	Do., Navigation.
16,188 4 0	—	16,188 4 0	22,613 14 6	403 0 6	23,016 14 11	Lough Oughter.
8,871 14 5	—	8,871 14 6	8,719 16 6	303 0 3	9,022 16 11	Milford.
7,425 0 0	250 0 0	7,175 0 0	7,309 10 5	591 4 10	7,900 16 3	Morning Star, Upper.
30,779 0 0	864 1 0	29,914 19 0	45,350 12 9	663 12 9	45,014 6 6	Mulkear River.
8,553 5 7	544 0 0 †70 19 7	8,048 6 0	8,901 15 8	359 17 1	9,261 12 9	Nanny River.
1,043 12 0	—	1,043 12 0	1,015 8 1	54 7 1	1,069 15 2	Do., Upper.
11,468 12 6	346 16 0	11,121 16 0	11,534 11 11	621 9 6	12,056 1 6	Owenroe.
2,914 9 5	—	2,914 0 5	—	131 17 6	131 17 6	Pallas River.
11,699 17 1	150 0 0	11,549 17 1	16,669 12 4	344 8 4	16,914 0 6	Parsonstown.
2,700 18 8	†200 0 0	2,500 18 8	3,782 11 1	—	3,782 11 1	Quinagh.
77,607 6 9	1,165 0 0	76,422 6 9	76,195 14 4	7,829 15 5	84,026 9 9	Rathangan River.
2,648 6 3	—	2,648 6 3	3,764 6 7	—	3,754 8 7	Rathdowney.
3,971 2 9	—	3,971 2 9	5,590 1 5	—	5,590 1 5	Silver River.
20,328 13 11	424 1 8	19,904 12 3	28,814 2 7	—	28,814 2 7	Sixmilebridge.
32,230 0 0	1,645 11 10 †600 0 0	29,964 8 2	34,369 2 4	4,931 9 8	39,300 12 0	Stoneyford River.
§139,702 9 5	1,939 6 6	137,853 2 11	99,088 0 4	6,172 12 11	104,260 13 3	Suck River.
*3,766 1 0	—	3,780 1 0	3,102 0 8	—	3,102 9 6	Do.
13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	—	9,405 0 0	585 0 0	9,990 0 0	Do. (Catchment Area).
2,082 5 6	143 0 0	1,939 5 6	2,999 1 5	—	2,999 1 6	Swanlinbar.
9,230 13 5	667 18 9 †14 0 6	8,578 14 0	9,784 6 1	228 7 4	10,012 13 5	Swilly Burn.
5,332 1 6	187 10 0	6,144 11 6	7,517 2 3	—	7,517 2 3	Torrent River.
5,110 13 8	—	6,110 16 8	8,349 11 10	—	8,349 11 10	Tory Hill
2,038 15 0	70 0 0	1,953 15 0	2,313 16 11	166 19 5	2,480 16 4	Tramore.
1,861 0 6	—	1,851 0 6	307 8 10	85 7 8	392 16 6	Triogue.
5,845 17 9	195 19 0	6,648 18 9	7,324 9 10	251 6 0	7,575 14 10	Ward River.
973,260 6 5 *6,135 1 0						
979,396 6 5	50,901 13 10	928,494 12 7	1,024,925 9 2	40,979 12 3	1,065,905 1 6	

* Issued out of the Church Fund.
† Refunded by Drainage Board, being portion of advances not expended.
‡ In addition an expenditure of £15,000 was met out of free grant.
§ In addition an expenditure of £50,000 was met out of free grant.

J. L. Collins, *Accountant.*

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APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the PURPOSES for which ADVANCES of PUBLIC MONEY are made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, with the RATES OF INTEREST and PERIODS of REPAYMENTS.

Purpose of Loan.	Authorising Acts.	Rate of Interest per cent. on 31st March, 1909.	Maximum Period of Repayment.
LOCAL LOANS FUND.			
Loans secured on Local Rates.			
1. County roads, bridges, and court-houses.	1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 36, s. 23, amended by 32 & 33 Vict., c. 74, s. 1.	Not exceeding 30 years, 3½ 50 „ 3¾	50 years.
2. Court-houses erected by the Board.	6 & 7 Wm. 4, c. 116, s. 70.		1 year from completion of works.
3. Bridges between counties, .	1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33, amended by 4 & 5 Wm. 4, c. 61, 2 & 3 Vict., c. 50, and 30 & 31 Vict., c. 50.		30 years.
4. Public works generally, including commercial harbours, docks, canals, and bridges other than county bridges.	1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 36, with local or special Acts.		25 years.
5. Fishery piers and harbours, construction of.	9 Vict., c. 3, and 29 & 30 Vict., c. 45.		25 years.
6. Loans to Trustees of Districts carried out under the Act 5 & 6 Vict., c. 89.	43 & 44 Vict., c. 14, s. 16.		12 years.
7. Repairs of fishery piers, .	16 & 17 Vict., c. 136, sec. 11.		1 year from completion of works.
8. Maintenance of navigation works.	19 & 20 Vict., c. 62, .		Ditto.
9. Emigration, . . .	45 & 46 Vict., c. 47, .		20 years. 30 years.
10. Public Buildings—			
(a) Public Libraries, .	40 & 41 Vict., c. 15 & c. 54.		25 years
(b) Reformatories, . .	44 & 45 Vict., c. 29, .	Not exceeding 30 years, 3¾ 35 „ 4	35 years.
(c) Industrial Schools, .	48 Vict., c. 19, . .		
11. *Dispensary houses, erection of,	42 & 43 Vict., c. 25, .		50 years.
12. *Lunatic asylums buildings, erection of, &c.	1 & 2 George 4, c. 36, 8 & 9 Vict., c. 107, 18 & 19 Vict., c. 109, 40 & 41 Vict., c. 27, 56 & 57 Vict., c. 65, and 61 & 62 Vict., c. 54.		50 years.
16. Sanitary improvements, . Water supply, sewerage, &c.	Public Health Acts, . 37 & 38 Vict., c. 9, s. 43, 41 & 42 Vict., c. 52, and 59 & 60 Vict., c. 54, s. 29.	Not exceeding 30 years, 6½ 50 „ 3¾	50 years.
14. *Workhouse Buildings, .	61 & 62 Vict., c. 37, s. 61,		50 years.
15. Small Dwellings Acquisition,	62 & 63 Vict., c. 44, .		60 years.
16. Agriculture and Technical Instruction.	62 & 63 Vict., c. 50, .		40 years.
17. Housing of the Working Classes.	53 & 54 Vict., c. 70, and 8 Edward VII., c. 61.	3½	80 years.

* In these cases the periods allowed vary from 15 to 50 years according to the object of the loan.

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Purpose of Loan	Authorising Acts.	Rate of Interest per Cent. on 31st March, 1909	Maximum Period of Repayment.
	LOCAL LOANS FUND.		
	Loans not secured on Local Rates.		
1. Arterial drainage works, .	26 & 27 Vict., c. 88, 28 & 29 Vict., c. 52, 37 & 38 Vict., c. 32, 43 & 44 Vict., c. 27.	4 during progress of works, subsequently 3½.	35 years. Compound sum (Principal, with interest during progress of works) repayable by annuity of £6 10s. per cent. for 22 years, or £5 per cent. for 35 years.
2. Maintenance of drainage works.	29 & 30 Vict., c. 49, .	4	Various periods, not usually exceeding 12 years.
3. Railways and Tramways, Harbours, Docks, Canals, &c.	1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33, and Tramways Act, 1883.	4	25 years.
3A. Loans under the Harbours and Passing Tolls Act, 1861.	—		
With collateral security of property.		3½	30 ,,
		3¾	50 ,,
Without collateral security.	—	4	30 ,,
		4½	50 ,,
4. Reclamation of waste lands (*see also* Land Law Act, 1881).	1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33, .	5	3 years from completion of works.
5. Loans to Pier Authorities created by Shannon Act, 1885	Shannon Act, 1885, .	Not less than 3½	50 years.
6. Glebe houses, erection of, and purchase of land, &c.	33 & 34 Vict., c. 112, 34 & 35 Vict., c. 100, and Expiring Laws Continuance Acts.	3½	35 years.
7. Land improvement preliminary expenses.	10 Vict., c. 32, s. 15, .	—	—
8. Land improvement:— Loans to landlords—			
(*a*) For sub-soiling, trenching, irrigation, embanking, fencing, and reclamation of waste lands.	10 Vict., c. 32, . .	(about) 3½	22 years.
(*b*) For farm buildings, houses and offices, scutch mills, labourers' dwellings, and planting.	10 Vict., c. 32, . .	(about) 3½	22 ,,
	29 & 30 Vict., c. 40, .	3½	35 ,,
(*c*) For labourers' cottages erected by order of Land Commission.	10 Vict., c. 32, s. 7, and Land Law Act, 1881, s. 19.	(about) 3½	22 ,,
9. National school teachers' residences, erection of	33 & 39 Vict., c. 82, .	3½	35 ,,
10. *Dispensary houses, erection of.	42 & 43 Vict., c. 25, .	3½	35 ,,
11. Non-vested schools and training colleges, erection of.	47 & 48 Vict., c. 22, .	3½	35 ,,
12. Land Law Act, 1881, . . (*a*) Loans to tenants for improvement of their holdings. (*b*) Loans to Companies for reclamation of waste lands, &c.	44 & 45 Vict., c. 49, s. 31.	(about) 3½	22 ,,
13A. Housing of the working classes.	53 & 54 Vict., c. 70, .		
To Companies and private persons, limiting their profits.	—	3½	30 ,,
		3¾	40 ,,
To Companies and private persons not so limiting their profits.	—	4	30 ,,
		4¼	40 ,,
	IRISH CHURCH FUND.		
For erection of fishery piers and harbours.	46 & 47 Vict., c. 26, .	3½	25 years.

* In cases where not secured on rates.

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APPENDIX

TRAMWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES (IRELAND)

Line.	County.	Length in Miles.	Order in Council.			Area charged.		Proportion of authorised guaranteed capital charged thereon.	Guaranteed Capital paid up	Maximum Annual Contribution for which Treasury is liable on No. 10.	Net total charge in respect of Dividend and Deficit on Working Expenses for last two ½ years on the guaranteeing area after giving credit for the Treasury contribution.
			Date.	Guaranteed Capital authorised.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Designation.	Valuation				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
				£			£		£	£	£
1. Clogher Valley,	Tyrone,	37	26th May, 1884.	132,000	5	Baronies of Lower Dungannon and Clogher, except Parish of Donacavvy, Electoral Division of Foremass, and Townland of Mount Stewart.	75,035	2/6	123,310	2,466	4,207 March and Sept., 1908.
	Fermanagh,					Parts of Baronies of Magherastephana and Tyrkanedy.	23,895	1/5			853 March and Sept., 1908.
2. Cavan and Leitrim,	Cavan, Undertaking No. 1.	48	28th July, 1884.	202,000	5	Parts of Baronies of Lower Loughtee, Tullyhunco, and Tullyhaw.	31,991	48/202	44,325	886	753 Nov., 1907, and May, 1908.
	Leitrim, Undertaking No. 2.					Parts of Baronies of Carrigallan, Leitrim, and Mohill	64,033	154/202	146,260	2,925	4,729 Nov., 1907, and May, 1908.
3. West Clare,	Clare,	27	26th May, 1884.	153,500	4	County at large,	321,555	7/17	153,500	3,270	3,235 April and Oct., 1908.
						Baronies of Corcomroe, Ibricsn, Inchiquin, and Islands.	110,058	10/17			
4 Carrickfergus Harbour Junction.	Antrim,	1	6th Feb., 1885.	5,500	5	County of the Town of Carrickfergus.	33,334	Full amount.	5,500	—	—
5. Mitchelstown and Fermoy.	Cork,	11¼	25th Feb., 1885.	60,000	5	Baronies of Condons and Clangibbon, part of Fermoy, and Township of Fermoy.	51,621	Full amount.	60,000	1,200 (Treasury liability redeemed 1900.)	1,153 April and Oct., 1908.
6. Schull & Skibbereen (West Carbery)	Cork,	14¼	26th March 1885.	57,000	5	East Division, West Carbery.	36,604	5/7	57,000	1,140	3,117 Dec., 1907, and June, 1908.
						West Division, West Carbery.	28,587	4/7			
7. West Donegal,	Donegal,	4	13th Jan., 1886.	15,000	5	Baronies of Banagh and Tyrhugh.	36,988	Full amount.	17,000	340 (Treasury liability redeemed 1898.)	311 Nov., 1907, and May, 1908.
8. Cork, Coachford, and Blarney (Cork and Muskerry).	Cork,	18	20th March, 1886.	75,000	5	Parts of Baronies of Barretts Cork, and East Muskerry	57,834	Full amount.	75,000	1,500	532 Dec., 1907 and June, 1908.

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J.

ACT, 1883, 46 & 47 VIC., CAP. 43.

Years.	First Half of Year. Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balances. Credit.	Balances. Debit.	Treasury Contribution paid.	Second Half of Year. Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balances. Credit.	Balances. Debit.	Treasury Contribution paid.	Annual Results. Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balances. Credit.	Balances. Debit.	Treasury Contribution paid.
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 *1887 to 1900	39,493	43,480	—	3,903	16,038	40,938	47,823	2,115	—	16,945	80,431	91,303	—	1,878	32,983
1901	3,552	4,261	—	709	1,233	4,493	4,206	197	—	1,233	8,045	8,557	—	512	2,466
1902	3,580	4,356	—	776	1,233	4,698	4,039	659	—	1,212	8,278	8,395	—	117	2,445
1903	3,319	4,049	—	230	1,233	4,823	4,041	782	—	1,150	8,842	8,090	552	—	2,383
1904	4,001	3,960	41	—	1,233	4,714	3,954	760	—	1,157	8,715	7,924	781	—	2,400
1905	3,827	4,226	—	399	1,233	4,574	4,335	259	—	1,233	8,401	8,561	—	160	2,466
1906	3,839	4,394	—	555	1,233	4,708	4,485	264	—	1,233	8,542	8,833	—	291	2,466
1907	3,969	4,415	—	446	1,233	4,788	5,145	—	357	1,233	8,757	9,560	—	803	2,455
1908	3,802	5,133	—	1,271	1,233	4,678	4,864	—	186	1,233	8,540	9,997	—	1,457	2,466
2 *1887 to 1900	53,117	52,304	813	—	24,443	57,373	54,012	3,361	—	24,774	110,480	106,316	4,174	—	49,217
1901	5,365	4,546	819	—	1,805	5,549	4,611	938	—	1,791	10,914	9,157	1,757	—	3,596
1902	5,162	4,824	338	—	1,855	6,151	4,822	1,329	—	1,662	11,323	9,646	1,677	—	3,527
1903	5,538	5,015	923	—	1,759	6,215	5,430	785	—	1,789	12,153	10,445	1,708	—	3,548
1904	5,867	5,485	382	—	1,778	5,976	5,905	70	—	1,800	11,842	11,390	452	—	3,576
1905	5,510	5,647	—	137	1,878	5,775	5,508	267	—	1,828	11,285	11,155	130	—	3,706
1906	5,368	5,530	—	162	1,878	6,237	5,873	564	—	1,798	11,605	11,203	402	—	3,676
1907	6,320	5,538	282	—	1,837	6,395	5,758	657	—	1,796	12,315	11,370	945	—	3,633
1908	5,981	5,273	—	292	1,883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 *1887 to 1900	45,128	47,103	—	1,975	21,024	84,669	85,118	13,551	—	13,247	129,797	132,221	17,576	—	34,271
1901	4,367	5,655	—	1,288	1,635	7,459	6,714	745	—	1,263	11,826	12,369	—	543	2,898
1902	4,358	5,049	—	691	1,635	7,855	7,118	877	—	1,243	12,023	12,167	—	104	2,881
1903	4,445	5,746	—	1,301	1,635	7,350	7,279	71	—	1,598	11,795	13,025	—	1,230	3,234
1904	4,422	6,221	—	1,799	1,635	8,216	7,284	932	—	1,159	12,638	13,505	—	867	2,804
1905	4,538	5,755	—	1,067	1,635	8,080	7,079	1,010	—	1,130	12,777	12,834	—	57	2,765
1906	4,761	5,218	—	457	1,635	8,569	7,786	783	—	1,243	13,330	13,004	326	—	2,878
1907	5,154	4,876	278	—	1,486	8,381	8,549	1,832	—	719	13,535	11,425	2,110	—	2,215
1908	5,177	5,411	—	234	1,635	8,495	7,958	537	—	1,366	13,672	13,369	303	—	3,001
4	Not authorized by Board of Trade for passenger traffic.														
5 *1891 to 1900	16,429	14,809	1,620	—	5,484	21,885	18,267	3,618	—	5,507	38,314	33,057	5,257	—	10,991
	Treasury liability redeemed.														
6 *1886 to 1900	13,026	22,613	—	9,587	7,710	16,722	23,846	—	8,124	7,772	28,748	45,458	—	17,711	15,482
1901	1,096	1,923	—	827	570	1,353	1,889	—	536	570	2,449	3,812	—	1,363	1,140
1902	1,172	2,070	—	898	570	1,569	1,771	—	202	570	2,741	3,841	—	1,100	1,140
1903	1,177	1,656	—	479	570	1,534	1,930	—	396	570	2,711	3,586	—	875	1,140
1904	1,234	2,051	—	817	570	1,523	1,896	—	373	570	2,757	3,947	—	1,190	1,140
1905	1,215	1,875	—	660	570	1,213	2,165	—	552	570	2,828	4,040	—	1,212	1,140
1906	1,474	2,289	—	815	570	1,741	2,168	—	427	570	3,215	4,457	—	1,242	1,140
1907	1,594	2,401	—	807	570	1,780	2,412	—	632	570	3,374	4,813	—	1,439	1,140
1908	1,520	2,294	—	774	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 *1886 to 1898	1,800	514	1,286	—	1,212	1,350	474	1,176	—	1,114	†3,450	988	2,462	—	2,326
	Treasury liability redeemed.														
8 *1888 to 1900	54,086	44,293	9,793	—	6,941	63,945	48,232	10,713	—	6,728	113,031	92,525	20,506	—	13,669
1901	4,328	3,947	381	—	747	4,817	4,261	556	—	659	9,145	8,208	937	—	1,406
1902	4,572	4,080	492	—	602	6,129	5,177	952	—	481	10,701	9,257	1,444	—	1,153
1903	4,638	3,933	705	—	585	5,405	4,204	1,201	—	337	10,043	8,137	1,906	—	922
1904	4,618	3,851	767	—	454	5,054	4,122	932	—	472	9,672	7,973	1,899	—	926
1905	4,461	3,548	913	—	481	4,853	4,062	931	—	472	9,454	7,610	1,844	—	953
1906	4,586	3,903	683	—	456	5,037	4,000	1,037	—	415	9,603	7,903	2,000	—	875
1907	4,812	3,408	1,206	—	334	5,243	3,986	1,254	—	310	9,855	7,395	2,460	—	644
1908	5,088	3,857	1,231	—	322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* For details see Board's Annual Report, 1906-07. † Minimum net receipts guaranteed by working company.

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APPENDIX

Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland)

Line.	County.	Length in Miles.	Order in Council			Area charged		Proportion of authorised guaranteed capital charged thereon.	Guaranteed Capital paid up.	Maximum Annual Contribution for which Treasury is liable on No. 10	Net total charge in respect of Dividend and Deficit on Working Expenses for last two ½ years on the guaranteeing area after giving credit for the Treasury contribution
			Date	Guaranteed Capital authorised.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Designation	Valuation.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11	12
9. Dublin & Blessington	Dublin,	15½	23rd July, 1887.	40,000	5	Parts of Baronies of Rathdown, Upper-cross, and Newcastle	50,043	½	40,000	800	£ 516 June and Dec., 1908
	Wicklow,					Part of Lower Talbotstown.	14,814	½			716 June and Dec., 1908.
10. Ballinascarthy and Timoleague, and Timoleague and Courtmacsherry (Amalgamated in 1891).	Cork,	9	1st Feb., 1888 26th March 1889.	35,000	5	Barony of Ibane and Barryroe, and part of E. D. E. Carbery.	44,470	Full amount.	35,000	700	1282 Dec., 1907, and June, 1908
11. Loughrea and Attymon.	Galway,	9	27th July, 1889.	54,448	5	Parts of Baronies of Leitrim, Dunkellin, Athenry, Kiltennell, Loughrea, Longford, and Tiaquin	61,182	Full amount.	54,445	1,080	805 April and Oct., 1908
12. Tralee and Dingle,	Kerry,	37½	21st Dec., 1888.	120,000	4	Baronies of Corkaguiny:	25,949	$\frac{60}{120}$	120,000	2,400 (Treasury liability redeemed 1898).	4,224 May, 1907, and Nov., 1907.
						Clanmaurice,	41,096	$\frac{15}{120}$			
						Trughenackmy,	73,370	$\frac{39}{120}$			
						Tralee Urban Sanitary District	15,012	$\frac{6}{120}$			222 May, 1907, and Nov., 1907.
13. Ballinrobe and Claremorris.	Mayo,	12	19th May, 1890.	71,684	3	Barony of Kilmaine, and part of Carra.	56,833	Full amount.	71,640	1,433	1,010 Oct., 1907, and April, 1908.
14. South Clare,	Clare,	26	19th May, 1890.	120,000	4	County at large,	821,555	$\frac{50}{120}$	120,000	2,400	3,079 April and Oct., 1908.
						Baronies of Ibrican,	20,163	$\frac{5}{120}$			
						Moyarta,	82,545	$\frac{56}{120}$			
						Part of Clonderlaw,	11,618	$\frac{10}{120}$			
15. Tuam and Claremorris.	Galway and Mayo.	17	28th Nov., 1890.	98,000	4	County of Mayo, except Ardnaree South Urban District.	313,857	Full amount.	98,000	1,960	(a) N.

(a) The G. S. & W. Railway Company (working company) fully indemnify the guaranteeing area from all loss or liability. (Amalgamation Act, 1900.)

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J.—*continued.*

ACT, 1883, 46 & 47 VIC., CAP. 43

Years.	First Half of Year: Receipts	Expenditure	Balances: Credit.	Balances: Debit.	Treasury Contributions paid.	Second Half of Year: Receipts	Expenditure	Balances: Credit	Balances: Debit	Treasury Contributions paid	Annual Results: Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balances: Credit.	Balances: Debit.	Treasury Contributions paid
17.	11	12	16.	17	18	19	20	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26	27	28
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*1899 to 1900	31,811	28,848	2,963	—	4,870	39,871	32,665	7,106	—	2,890	71,682	61,651	9,931	—	7,880
1901	2,853	3,340	—	391	498	3,209	2,816	393	—	66	6,062	6,156	360	—	498
1902	3,087	2,791	296	—	687	3,795	3,366	429	—	156	6,882	6,157	1,005	—	837
1903	3,013	2,910	103	—	491	3,641	3,064	577	—	200	6,654	5,974	781	—	691
1904	3,034	3,116	—	82	406	3,773	3,004	769	—	139	6,807	6,120	866	—	545
1905	3,151	2,819	332	—	840	3,690	3,059	631	—	137	6,841	5,878	1,063	—	977
1906	3,577	3,195	—	22	498	3,807	3,241	566	—	26	6,984	6,436	606	—	498
1907	3,166	3,083	81	—	498	3,621	3,012	609	—	245	6,787	6,095	690	—	743
1908	3,117	3,287	—	170	498	3,669	3,132	477	—	261	6,786	6,419	367	—	661
*1899 to 1900	8,540	10,314	—	2,765	3,450	7,503	10,544	—	3,038	3,014	16,055	27,898	—	14,804	2,643
1901	960	1,042	—	82	350	706	687	—	276	350	1,666	2,018	—	721	700
1902	940	1,571	—	531	350	787	896	—	109	350	1,727	2,187	—	753	700
1903	817	1,063	—	476	350	832	1,304	—	472	350	1,649	2,367	—	843	700
1904	793	1,324	—	531	350	824	1,312	—	487	350	1,617	2,636	—	1,018	700
1905	813	1,409	—	596	350	824	1,098	—	134	350	1,637	2,507	—	870	700
1906	797	1,318	—	521	350	1,010	1,300	—	155	350	1,846	2,618	—	772	700
1907	848	1,276	—	428	350	1,107	1,379	—	271	350	1,955	2,655	—	700	700
1908	775	1,196	—	421	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1899 to 1900	11,676	7,810	4,196	—	4,001	13,001	8,339	4,662	—	4,357	24,677	15,939	8,849	—	8,958
1901	1,554	798	456	—	453	1,798	966	454	—	453	3,347	1,697	910	—	906
1902	1,196	773	423	—	469	1,878	918	634	—	814	3,048	1,691	957	—	868
1903	1,196	856	453	—	436	1,918	880	531	—	415	3,114	1,711	1,014	—	864
1904	1,374	876	498	—	531	1,913	865	625	—	413	3,287	1,738	1,028	—	848
1905	1,354	850	504	—	450	1,897	866	572	—	358	3,251	1,715	1,076	—	833
1906	1,364	868	512	—	424	1,900	880	560	—	406	3,264	1,748	1,026	—	830
1907	1,407	916	548	—	406	1,918	886	553	—	380	3,325	1,802	1,131	—	786
1908	1,425	950	466	—	395	1,953	866	588	—	406	3,378	1,816	1,115	—	804
*1901 to 1902	30,172	34,711	—	14,536	9,095	28,200 Treasury	42,185 Liability	—	16,162 reduced	5,846	43,372	76,896	—	33,460	17,665
*1896 to 1898	6,980	6,107	2,773	—	3,357	10,312	6,111	4,201	—	5,040	20,194	12,218	7,976	—	10,317
1899	1,573	816	757	—	614	1,363	811	677	—	807	2,761	1,621	1,160	—	1,421
1900	1,336	838	498	—	615	1,276	875	401	—	854	2,612	1,713	1,243	—	1,469
1901	1,360	884	475	—	614	1,230	928	374	—	865	2,122	1,793	1,329	—	1,126
1902	1,288	885	390	—	581	1,264	848	736	—	827	2,540	1,733	1,407	—	1,408
1903	1,279	838	472	—	566	1,253	923	730	—	844	2,506	1,762	1,272	—	1,410
1904	1,374	849	525	—	581	1,242	946	716	—	827	2,516	1,795	1,241	—	1,150
1905	1,353	868	485	—	564	1,206	1,088	118	—	483	2,501	1,911	1,603	—	1,052
1906	1,744	880	745	—	583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1901 to 1902	17,628	25,558	—	6,978	6,158	21,220	29,879	1,740	—	3,461	48,807	69,735	—	8,888	17,733
1903	3,831	3,720	—	1,168	1,300	4,455	3,648	—	187	1,300	7,986	6,814	—	1,357	2,450
1904	3,832	3,434	—	602	1,300	4,461	4,777	—	316	1,300	7,993	8,157	—	1,174	2,400
1905	3,898	3,798	—	1,228	1,300	4,413	5,037	—	54	1,300	8,078	8,205	—	1,282	2,400
1906	3,615	3,535	—	780	1,300	4,824	4,862	342	—	1,300	7,439	7,917	—	878	2,324
1907	3,711	4,077	—	1,366	1,300	4,761	4,888	311	—	1,006	7,477	8,452	—	1,166	2,306
1908	3,738	3,961	—	1,123	1,300	4,920	4,479	445	—	978	8,718	8,424	—	700	2,278
1907	3,921	3,587	—	333	1,300	4,724	3,940	—	339	1,206	8,645	8,227	—	548	2,506
1908	3,930	4,068	—	739	1,300	4,151	3,210	191	—	1,140	8,081	8,280	—	818	2,440
*1896 to 1900	8,642	1,006	8,646	—	2,428	8,220	4,576	3,648	—	4,065	16,862	9,195	8,667	—	6,481
1901	1,033	816	1,045	—	457	1,335	288	1,048	—	457	2,368	1,017	2,061	—	914
1902	1,336	868	1,118	—	479	1,348	867	1,024	—	458	2,685	1,735	2,079	—	937
1903	1,322	780	1,542	—	458	1,331	867	1,074	—	845	2,653	1,647	2,116	—	895
1904	1,327	867	1,080	—	480	1,430	917	1,213	—	875	2,757	1,784	2,276	—	855
1905	1,401	868	1,140	—	438	1,325	964	1,361	—	846	2,726	1,832	2,501	—	799
1906	1,390	857	1,040	—	446	1,405	896	1,509	—	867	2,795	1,753	2,549	—	795
1907	1,350	856	1,070	—	446	1,387	884	1,372	—	888	2,837	1,738	2,442	—	1,334
1908	1,387	840	1,111	—	455	1,398	774	1,624	—	818	2,885	1,614	2,735	—	742

* For details see Board's Annual Report, 1896–97.

† In addition to this sum there was paid in the year 1894–5 the sum of £3,600 out of Parliamentary Grant to the guaranteeing area in relief of the charges thrown upon it by contraction of the Camp accident.

‡ Maximum net receipts guaranteed by the working company.

§ Owning company's charge.

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TRAMWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES (IRELAND

Line.	County.	Length in Miles.	Order in Council.			Area charged.		Proportion of authorised guaranteed capital charged thereon	Guaranteed Capital paid up.	Maximum Annual Contribution for which Treasury is liable on No. 10.	Net total charge in respect of Dividend and Deficit on Working Expenses for last two years on the guaranteeing area after giving credit for the Treasury contribution.
			Date.	Guaranteed Capital authorised.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Designation.	Valuation.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
				£			£		£	£	£
16. Donoughmore Extension.	Cork, .	8¼	6th Aug., 1891.	30,000	4	Parts of East Muskerry, Barretts, and Duhallow Part of East Muskerry and Barretts.	16,295 41,783	8/13 5/13	30,000	600	736 Dec., 1907, and June, 1908.
17. West Donegal (Killybegs).	Donegal, .	19	24th Oct., 1890.	1,000	5	Barony of Banagh.	27,934	Full amount.	1,000	20 (Cancelled.)	268 Nov. and May, 1909.
18. Headford and Kenmare,	Kerry, .	19¾	17th Feb., 1891.	60,000	4	Part of Glanerought, South Dunkerron, and Magonihy.	25,987	Full amount.	60,000	1,200	*1,200 April and Oct., 1908
19. West Kerry (Killorglin and Valentia).	Kerry, .	26¾	17th Feb., 1891.	70,000	4	Iveragh and part of South Dunkerron.	26,700	33/38 5/38	70,000	1,400	*1,400 April and Oct., 1908.
20. Collooney and Swinford.	Sligo, .	29¾	26th Nov., 1892	80,000	4	Baronies of Carbury, Coolavin, Curran, Leyny, Tireragh, and Tirerill, Co Sligo. Part of Barony of Tireragh now in Co. Mayo.	192,202 6,059	Full amount.	80,000	1,000	†10 Oct., 1907, and April, 1908.
21. Claremorris & Swinford.	Mayo, .	13	25th Nov., 1892.	40,000	4	Barony of Gallen and parts of Baronies of Costello and Clanmorris.	66,818	Full amount.	40,000	800	†72 April and Oct., 1908.
22. Stranorlar to Glenties (Finn Valley).	Donegal, .	24¼	15th Sept., 1891.	1,000	5	Part of Baronies of Boylagh and Raphoe South.	21,961	Full amount.	1,000	20 (Cancelled.)	Nil May and Nov., 1905.

* In these cases the guaranteeing area does not make good the deficit on working expenses.

† One-half of the net charge on the guaranteeing area was refunded by the working company to 31 Oct., 1907; after that date the working company fully indemnify the guaranteeing area from all loss or liability.

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—continued.

Act 1883, 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 43.

Years	First Half of Year					Second Half of Year					Annual Results.				
	Receipts.	Expenditure	Balances		Treasury Contribution paid.	Receipts.	Expenditure	Balances.		Treasury Contribution paid.	Receipts	Expenditure	Balances.		Treasury Contribution paid.
			Credit	Debit.				Credit.	Debit.				Credit.	Debit.	
11	14	15.	16.	17	18.	19	20	21	22.	23	24	25.	26.	27	28.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*1898 to 1899	4,152	5,011	—	378	2,171	4,568	5,086	—	1,007	2,368	8,721	10,096	—	1,375	4,543
1900	862	834	—	205	300	670	840	—	174	300	1,307	1,686	—	379	130
1901	855	701	—	148	300	756	954	—	156	300	1,611	1,655	—	348	130
1902	872	840	—	158	300	767	924	—	157	300	1,639	1,764	—	345	900
1903	900	816	—	127	300	633	1,110	—	127	300	1,533	1,926	—	314	600
1904	115	880	—	555	900	641	886	—	241	900	1,755	1,766	—	310	600
1905	647	890	—	216	300	232	692	—	900	900	1,284	1,582	—	478	600
1906	724	734	—	10	300	822	116	—	96	900	1,546	1,076	—	130	600
1907	757	836	—	45	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1908 to 1909	10,450	15,112	—	1 900	93	13,032	13 161	795	—	14	24,442	30,906	—	901	164
1910	1,786	1,811	—	100	20	2,048	1,954	54	—	—	3,848	3,842	—	46	19
1911	1,691	1,871	—	136	20	2,175	2,156	11	—	6	3,841	4,027	—	156	18
1912	1,499	2,060	—	891	10	2,373	2,169	186	—	—	3,872	4,229	—	969	15
1913	1,711	1,898	—	187	10	2,180	2,071	188	—	—	3,891	3,964	27	—	10
1914	1,489	2,046	—	336	10	2,094	2,190	206	—	—	3,583	4,236	—	31	15
1908	1,710	1,608	—	253	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Treasury liability cancelled by Great Northern (Ireland) and Midland Railways Act, 1906.

*1899 to 1900	8,848	17 451	—	7,400	4,200	15,500	16 829	—	4 500	4,311	23,321	37,380	—	12,059	8,500
1901	1,602	2,296	—	1,694	900	6,906	5,126	—	178	900	1,704	6,978	—	2,174	1,800
1902	1,643	2,727	—	1,111	600	2,396	2,153	—	790	900	2,039	3,014	—	1,024	1,500
1903	1,417	2,011	—	1,288	900	2,514	1,102	—	190	900	1,131	3,070	—	1,948	1,800
1904	1,274	2,511	—	1,217	900	2,445	2,151	—	792	900	4,106	4,651	—	1,189	1,800
1905	1,000	2,881	—	1,285	900	2,373	2,062	—	676	900	3,576	4,943	—	1,861	1,800
1906	1,496	2,271	—	1,285	900	2,088	2,561	—	116	900	4,066	4,832	—	1,313	1,800
1907	1,700	2,028	—	1,015	900	2,454	2,007	—	553	900	4,254	4,902	—	1,208	1,800
1908	1,711	2,098	—	1,228	900	2,257	2,060	—	525	900	4,054	4,968	—	2,740	1,800
*1903 to 1904	13,901	24,081	—	1 672	4,500	26,987	27,515	—	1,049	5,098	41,671	51,596	—	3,702	9,600
1905	1,973	4,112	—	1 457	700	2,924	1,954	—	3,130	700	1,580	6,066	—	1,167	1,400
1906	1,456	3,503	—	1,317	700	1,727	2,590	—	500	700	1,211	6,103	—	1,783	1,400
1907	2,217	1,683	—	1,465	700	4,117	4,546	—	201	700	6,711	6,450	—	1,661	1,400
1908	2,102	4,150	—	1,398	700	4,295	5,011	—	110	700	1,997	9,461	—	2,164	1,400
1909	2,814	4,664	—	1,711	700	3,306	4,621	—	420	700	1,120	9,062	—	2,164	1,400
1910	2,078	1,088	—	1,168	700	4,205	4,616	—	17	700	7,271	5,666	—	1,211	1,400
1911	2,277	1,401	—	1,124	700	1,066	4,613	—	617	700	6,972	6,013	—	1,841	1,400
1908	2,900	1 161	—	1,642	700	4,066	4,635	—	666	700	7,527	5,357	—	1,008	1,400
*1905 to 1906	21,526	18,400	3,126	—	2,100	24,372	20,154	4,184	—	2,001	45,898	38,554	7 241	—	4,374
1907	3,543	1,257	1,116	—	247	1,311	4,521	1,189	—	540	10,864	1,778	2,328	—	487
1908	3,677	1,064	1,616	—	200	5,499	4,452	1,221	—	174	10,908	5,417	2,984	—	467
1909	3,262	1,757	1,505	—	247	1,791	4,111	1,041	—	125	11,083	8,003	2,651	—	372
1910	3,519	4,298	1,225	—	117	8,490	4,771	1,374	—	—	11,998	9,069	2,599	—	197
1911	4,098	4,375	1,322	—	186	5,858	1,461	1,693	—	183	12,066	5,876	3,721	—	247
1912	4,499	4,330	1,479	—	211	3,971	1,834	1,434	—	80	11,979	6,764	2,913	—	294
1907	4,724	4,249	1,967	—	181	6,249	1,976	1,689	—	16	11,461	6,259	2,906	—	117
1908	4,855	4,471	1,901	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1895 to 1900	16,371	9,271	2,004	—	910	21,007	8,945	2,050	—	900	21,004	17,216	4,002	—	1 903
1901	1,170	†1,976	600	—	200	2,201	†2,211	600	—	200	4,377	4,177	806	—	110
1902	2,900	†1,925	900	—	200	2,745	2,214	654	—	170	5,166	4,214	854	—	670
1903	2,848	†1,948	900	—	200	2,627	2,316	174	—	162	6,124	4,666	874	—	666
1904	1,722	†2,275	900	—	200	4,700	2,425	500	—	110	6,175	4,692	980	—	910
1905	2,760	2,590	470	—	141	6,866	2,111	904	—	166	7,561	4,621	874	—	313
1906	2,716	2,201	800	—	171	3,660	2,463	960	—	110	6,171	4,663	1,12	—	998
1907	3,541	2,865	818	—	142	4,690	2,431	606	—	166	7,981	4,721	1,111	—	147
1908	2,769	2,202	471	—	164	6,315	7,624	684	—	106	6,771	6,716	1,056	—	272
*1898 to 1900	10,563	10,119	844	—	4	14,490	13,091	1,501	—	—	26,157	23,610	1 747	—	4
1901	2,115	2,213	502	—	—	2,771	2,549	482	—	—	6,245	4,662	784	—	—
1902	2,481	2,215	277	—	—	2,921	2,549	851	—	—	1,420	4,461	951	—	—
1903	2,573	2,211	106	—	—	2,811	2,310	348	—	—	1,320	4,662	514	—	—
1904	2,321	2,321	95	—	—	2,522	2,349	676	—	—	1,848	4,474	672	—	—
1905	2,363	2,213	172	—	—	2,624	2,549	985	—	—	5,011	4,462	157	—	—

Treasury liability cancelled by Great Northern (Ireland) and Midland Railways Act, 1906.

* For details see Board's Annual Report, 1906-07.

† Compound expenditure so as to produce guaranteed surplus of £800 per annum.

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J. L. COLLINS, *Accountant*

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DECENNIAL INDEX TO BOARD'S ANNUAL REPORTS (1898-9 TO 1907-8)

Subject	1898-9. Page.	1899-1900 Page.	1900-01 Page.	1901-2. Page	1902-3 Page.	1903-4. Page.	1904-5 Page	1905-6. Page.	1906-7 Page	1907-8. Page.
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Strabane Raphoe, and Convoy Railway Act, 1906,	—	—	—	—	—	24, 25	28	—	—	—
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Suck Drainage,	—	—	—	—	—	12 14	—	—	—	—
Teachers' Residences,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	67
Technical Schools	—	—	—	—	—	37	46	38	43	59
Tralee Pier	—	—	—	34	6 37	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee and Dingle Railway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	18, 39, 40	—
Tralee and Fenit Harbour,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Tramways, (See Railways (Light) and Tramways)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tramways (Ireland) Act 1900,	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tramway Projects,	—	—	30	34	—	35	43	35	40	56
Ushet Harbour ,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Vice Regal Lodge,	—	—	—	—	—	6 28	34	—	—	—
Voted Services,	5-15, 29 34	19 22	—	28-33	32	28-33	34	26-32	29 37	41
Waterford Dungarvan and Lismore Railway,	28	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
West and South Clare Railways,	12 14	—	17 18	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Westport Harbour	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	54
Workhouse Buildings	40	28	32	36	40	37	46	38	43	59

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